MAY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2551.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1779.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *April* 28.

[NUMBER V.]

Mr. COLLINS,

AFTER I had, in my laſt, purſued *the conſequences and tendencies of the two different plans* under conſideration, with reſpect *to ſound and good policy*, I was prevented to proceed by the bounds preſcribed to the length of my pieces. I ſhall therefore now reſume and proſecute the

2. *Relation of theſe different plans to the rules of equity and juſtice.* I confeſs it appears to me impoſſible to redreſs this general and advanced evil, without doing injuſtice to ſome individuals: But it is inconteſtible *that the injuſtice is greatly aggravated by the greater number it affects, the ingratitude it might be attended with, and the greater detriment it may render to the community in general.* Hence the common ſaying holds true, *of two evils the leaſt ought to be choſen.* If we thus compare each plan with the ſtrict *rules of equity and juſtice*, we ſhall find both will unavoidably infringe them: But I humbly conceive the one in a much more aggravated degree than the other.

1. If the tax for recovering the value of our currency be laid on the *money itſelf*, it ſeems to threaten ſhocking injuſtice to perſons who had their eſtates in money before depreciated, and ſome who have ſold their real eſtates before the money was quarter ſo low as it is now, and others of ſimilar circumſtances: Theſe would be obliged to pay as much tax in proportion to the money they poſſeſs, as others who got it fifteen and twenty for one. However, great part of this injuſtice might eaſily be avoided. Let all the monies laid up for the maintenance of ſuperannuated, widows and orphans, be exempted. Alſo all the monies brought into our loans before the firſt day of March, 1778. The reaſons for this are evident. Theſe monies ſtand the reſpective owners at their original value, they have had no agency in the depreciation, and are reduceable to certain claſſes in the community, without deſcending to individuals, to which (if it was done) there would be no end. As to thoſe who have ſold real property, and come not within the deſcription aforeſaid, the advanced price has probably been their inducement; and therefore I cannot ſee great injuſtice in their being obliged, like traders, to *balance their loſs and gain.* There are many particular caſes of individuals ſimilar to this, the injuſtice which this plan ſeems to expoſe them to would be greatly alleviated by conſidering them in the ſame point of view. There is one objection againſt this ſcheme, which in the opinion of ſome might make it appear very unjuſt, namely, *that the farmers who poſſeſs the ſoil of all improved America ſhould be exempt from ſo large a tax in ſinking the national debt.* Whatever colour of injuſtice this objection may carry in the face of it, I am confident, if thoroughly examined, it will be found void of foundation. Let it only be conſidered—That this charge ſuppoſes ſeveral things which are not true, as, *that the farmers will be free of this tax.* Have they got no money? If not, it is a ſufficient evidence that they have not been guilty of the depreciation. If they have, they will pay their proportionable ſhare. In each caſe it will be juſt.—*That none but farmers have real property.* Have not merchants houſes and other improvements, furniture, merchandize, ſhipping, &c.?—*That this tax is to be paid for ſinking the national debt.* This I deny; I have before proved the contrary. It is for raiſing the value of the money. And as much as the depreciation has truly ſunk of the national debt, they have bore their part. If this tax is laid on *real property*, it will not ſink, but vaſtly increaſe the *real national debt*, as I have before demonſtrated.—Let us

2. Next examine how it will ſquare with the *rules of equity and juſtice*, if the tax for recovering the value of our currency *be laid on real property.* I frankly own it appears to me

1. *In its very nature unjuſt and oppreſſive*, becauſe then the farmers would be compelled to give thouſands and millions to the monied part of the community, for which neither they nor the community ever received the equivalent, and that to the farmers deſtruction. Before I proceed permit me to explain my meaning, in the uſe of two terms. If I uſe the word *monied-man*, I mean *a perſon who gets his living or has his eſtate chiefly in money, in trade*, or bonds, bills and notes. By *farmer* I don't mean a perſon who has *no money*, but one *who chiefly has his income from the produce of his land.*—Now, in order to make my above aſſertion evident, let the *monied man* and *the farmer* in this caſe be placed in their different ſituations, and the *injuſtice* and *oppreſſion* will evidently appear from the contraſt.—Suppoſe the monied man has now an eſtate of fifty thouſand pounds preſent value of our currency, in money, bonds, bills or notes. A farmer has five hundred acres of land, which would have readily ſold four years ago at five pounds per acre. This land is now worth, according to the ſuppoſed medium at twenty for one, fifty thouſand pounds. Conſequently theſe two are ſo far on a par, or of equal eſtate. The yearly intereſt for the money is £. 3000. If he trades with it he gets more. According then to the plan of Congreſs, this land paying its proportion of tax, in thirteen years and hundred millions will be ſunk. Then thirty millions will remain, which we will ſuppoſe to be only ſufficient for a circulating medium. The monied-man had three thouſand per year intereſt, his original ſtock, which was in true value no more than two thouſand five hundred, is now fifty thouſand. But the farmer, whoſe eſtate was but thirteen years before equal to his, is now worth two thouſand five hundred. Now only conſider how many ſuch able farmers will have to labour and ſweat thirteen years, to raiſe this man's eſtate from two thouſand five hundred to fifty thouſand? And then there are the thirty millions of dollars yet to pay, after they have been reduced to their original value. So that farmers by thirteen years hard labour, and many by having their eſtates ſold, *will have made the monied men twenty times as rich as they are now*, and *encreaſed the true national debt from eight to thirty millions of dollars.* At the ſame time the monied men may live ſumptuous and luxurioufly, and daily add to their original ſtock. If this is *juſtice* and *equity* in a nation, I confeſs I know not what juſtice is.

2. *This injuſtice would be ſhockingly aggravated from the multitude it would affect.*—Here the monied men are to be compared to the yeomenry throughout this vaſt continent. I do not preſume to determine in what proportion the number of the latter exceeds the former. This however none will deny, that the farmers vaſtly out-number the others.—To the number of farmers muſt be added that of all the mechanicks and tradeſmen, who neceſſarily muſt ſtand, riſe or fall with farmers, as well as day labourers. This ſett of men need no other argument to convince them of this, than only to recollect the preſent time. Though to appearance they made money by raiſing the price of their labour, but in fact they have paid dear for what they got for that money, and their full proportion in what the depreciation has ſunk of the national debt. Aſk the ſober and induſtrious among them, though they have laboured as hard as in former days, whether they have been as well fed and cloathed as before? Had foreign and home produce been diſtributed without monopoly, foreſtalling and extortion, not an individual would have needed to ſuffer any want. Now if this claſs of men have already felt the ſad effects of this evil, while the monied few have been only preparing to make their fortunes, what will they feel when theſe ſhall actually make them in the proportion of twenty to one? Add to theſe the thouſands of brave American ſoldiers who voluntarily confined themſelves to their ſword and muſket, and waded through ſeas of blood and difficulties, and thouſands ſacrificing their lives for the defence of their country's liberties and properties; while the monied men have been hoarding up and depreciating millions. And ſhall theſe brave men, beſide what they have already ſuffered by the depreciation, be compelled to ſacrifice what ſome of them poſſeſs as yet in real property, or their ſweat and labour, to make good the depreciated money in the hands of thoſe who have hoarded it up as duſt? What would the manes of thoſe heroes who bravely fell in their country's cauſe ſay, could they behold their relicts and offspring engaged in ſuch unworthy drudgery?—Now if all the monied men in this empire be compared with thoſe, as to their collective numbers, they will be an inſignificant duſt in the balance. And what *aggravated injuſtice* would that be to make ſo many thouſands, yea millions miſerable, to enrich a few?

3. This injuſtice will ſtill appear more aggravated, if we conſider its *inſeparable ingratitude.*—The men who have ſerved their country moſt, are undoubtedly moſt entitled to their country's grateful reward. Some have ſerved their country in the cabinet, or by ſalutary councils given their fellow-citizens at large; others in the field; while our valiant army encountered unparalelled hardſhips, and braved danger and ſlaughter; while our farmers, mechanicks and tradeſmen bravely ſtepped forth from their lawful and neceſſary buſineſs, to the great damage of their private intereſt, to defend their country in the ſervice of the militia, at the riſk and hazard of their lives; where then were the monied men of the community? I anſwer, ſome ſculking about to hoard up and depreciate our money, and to avoid their duty in the field; and when they could no longer eſcape the penalty for neglect of duty, then to pay their fines with money they had been purchaſing at a low value. Others were baſking in the ſunſhine of monopoly, foreſtalling and extortion, and withal pampering their vile natures in eaſe, ſuperfluities and luxury.—If all America had acted ſuch a part, where would our enemies have been? Where would we have been?—And are theſe the men whom we ſhould reward, by compelling this patriotic collective body, who at the riſk of their lives and fortunes have reſcued this country from ſlavery and depredation, to give them millions of money for which the community has received no kind of value? O! incomparable and fatal ingratitude! Pagans would put us to the bluſh; whoſe proverb was, *ingratum dixeris, et omnia dixeris.*

I ſincerely declare, that it appears evident to me, this aggravated injuſtice will be inſeparable from the plan of Congreſs, if carried into effect. Some however may perhaps urge in ſupport of this plan,

That the faith of the nation is pledged to make this money good to its poſſeſſors.—This I deny. It cannot be proved. The nation has pledged its faith that the money ſhall be ſunk by the community, but it remains ſtill with them to deviſe the moſt equitable, juſt and advantageous means for effecting it. The *matter in queſtion* is here miſtaken. The *queſtion* is not *whether real property ſhall be taxed to pay the real national debt?* But whether *real property* ſhall be taxed to make *depreciated nominal property good to depreciators?* The evil is unprecedented and ſingular, and ſo ought the remedy to be.

Alſo, *that the farmers get monſtrous prices for their produce, and therefore may and can well pay it.* This hardly deſerves an anſwer, after it is conſidered what I have before advanced. If farmers have got ſuch monſtrous prices, they alſo will have monſtrous quantities of this money, and pay monſtrous taxes; for their farms will pay ſtill as great in this, as the money inſtance in the former example. The five hundred acres of the farmer was equal in the preſent value to the fifty thouſand of the monied man; but after the deduction of nineteen in twenty depreciation, this man has twenty-five hundred true value, and the farmer's land is now worth juſt that ſum, and no more.

After I have endeavoured to place the plan Congreſs ſeem to have adopted in its true point of view, I muſt obſerve by way of caution, that I ſincerely beg not to be underſtood as if I intended to inſinuate *any apprehenſions of a premeditated deſign in that auguſt body, for ſubverting the democratick governments as now eſtabliſhed by and on the authority of the people*, or *of injuring any claſs of their conſtituents in favour of another.* It is highly probable that there are among them a few abandoned libertines and Atheiſts, who, as they have no God to truſt to, ought to be truſted by none in the community, yet that body has given us ſuch proofs of their ſkill, ſound judgment, conſummate prudence, patriotic and diſintereſted zeal for their country (one or two ſelf-intereſted inſtances perhaps excepted) as demands from their conſtituents becoming reverence and due reſpect, and a firm confidence that they will moſt readily adopt any meaſures which their own penetration, amidſt all their accumulating buſineſs, or the more leiſure thoughts of their patriotic conſtituents may ſuggeſt, for the real benefit of this empire.

As I have ſincerely and candidly ſtated both plans in their proper poſition, I think the contraſt plainly ſhows that the plan of the Real Farmer *to lay the tax for retrieving the value of the money, on the money itſelf*, is much more politic, equitable and juſt, and ſo more ſalutary to the community than the other.

The third plan is that of *borrowing gold and ſilver from foreign powers, in order therewith to redeem our continental currency.*—To borrow a ſum ſufficient to exchange all the emitted paper money, dollar for dollar, would be one of the wildeſt ſchemes imaginable; becauſe the procuring ſo large a ſum is manifeſtly impracticable; and if it could be had, it would compleat all the national miſchiefs beforementioned. Its ſurplus in circulation would ſet theſe champions to run over a more fatal race, and America be ſold to the power ſo large a ſum was borrowed from. It appears however that the borrowing a competent ſum would anſwer a moſt valuable end, for a remedy of the evil and advantage of the empire. Let us ſuppoſe that the depreciation is only fifteen for one at a medium, and I am poſitive it is that throughout the continent, if it is one farthing. Then if our internal national debt is at this value an hundred and ſixty millions of dollars, the true debt, at the reduced value, would be ten millions of dollars. If in this caſe fifteen or ſixteen millions of dollars could be borrowed, and when obtained all the bonds, bills and notes within the ſeveral claſſes before-mentioned being previouſly exempted, and then ten millions of the gold and ſilver diſtributed in juſt proportion for all the paper-money and loan-certificates emitted in the empire, and them immediately burnt and deſtroyed, in ſuch caſe each would receive an equivalent to what was the general true value of his money, the danger of counterfeits not be ſo great, five or ſix millions be in hand for the immediate exigencies of the war, whilſt the empire was collecting neceſſary taxes in the uſual method for the ſupport of the war. The whole of the ſum, with what is laid up as yet among the community, might be a ſufficient medium for trade, in the preſent ſcarcity of articles. If in ſuch caſe regulating laws were paſſed and vigorouſly executed, and the civil or ſtaff department of the army brought within proper limits; then would monopoly, foreſtalling and extortion be prevented, and we thus become a happy people.—The balance of trade being againſt us, would probably diminiſh this circulating medium; but neceſſary annual taxes would probably keep a ſufficiency of it till the concluſion of the war; and then, if neceſſary, the different States might emit bills of credit more ſafely than now, as heretofore.—If hard money cannot be obtained, this meaſure might be carried into execution by new continental emiſſions, as the Real Farmer propoſes it: That is, let all the emiſſions of money and bank notes be called in by a given period, and new emiſſions ready, different places be appointed convenient for the citizens, and each bring all the money and bank notes in their poſſeſſion, and receive for them the new emiſſions, except their reſpective proportions, which is ſuppoſed to be held back as ſo much per cent. to be ſunk. The Real Farmer propoſes to make trial, firſt by thus raiſing a tax of twenty-five per cent. But as all the money and bank notes are emitted on our national debt, and their preſent value is by common conſent brought down, at the loweſt medium we can compute, fifteen for one, the real and true national debt is ten millions, I ſee no well grounded objection (on condition of exemptions as before obſerved) to paying that equivalent in full, and deſtroy the whole of the other; and what is more neceſſary for circulation to be kept of the new emiſſions for the immediate neceſſary exigencies of the war; and then yearly taxes, regulating acts, &c. as in the caſe of borrowed hard caſh before obſerved, and as ſoon as gold and ſilver could be obtained, to exchange dollar for dollar.

What I have further to obſerve, I ſhall reſerve to my next concluding eſſay on this ſubject. I am, Sir,

Your's and my country's true friend,
And ready to ſerve,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

From ROBERTSON's and GAINE's New-York Papers, of April 26 and 27.

Laſt Saturday his Majeſty's Packet the Carteret, Charles Newman, Commander, arrived here in eight weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, January 8.

LETTERS from Breſt adviſe, that the Engageant frigate has had a ſevere battle with an Engliſh frigate named the Roſe, and that on putting into that port to refit ſhe ſunk, and only ſaved forty of her crew.

Copenhagen, Jan. 12. Ten ſhips of the line and ſix frigates are fitting out againſt the ſpring, one of 74, three of 70, two of 64, two of 60, and two of 50, two frigates of 36 guns, one of 34, two of 30, and one of 20 guns.

Hague, Jan. 17. Our laſt letters from Berlin mention poſitively, that Prince Henry of Pruſſia will quit the command of the Saxon army at the opening of the next campaign, and that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick will ſucceed him.

Paris, Jan. 22. They write from Liſbon that the Pendant, of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. Vadreuil, had been obliged in a ſtorm to run aſhore on the coaſt of Portugal, and is wrecked.

Venice, Jan. 15. The noble Paul Renier is choſen Doge of this Republic, and was, after the uſual ceremony, crowned this morning.

Hanover, Feb. 5. The King of England, our Elector, has demanded from the Regency of this Electorate two tons of gold, to enable him to put the Electorate in a proper ſtate of defence in theſe critical times. This demand was readily complied with by the States, at an Aſſembly held for that purpoſe the 21ſt ult.

LONDON.

Jan. 5. The Enterprize man of war has taken a French ſhip of 360 tons from St. Domingo, and carried her into Gibraltar. Yeſterday 50 ſail of tranſports were taken up. The Bellona privateer of London has taken and ſent into Dartmouth, a rich ſhip from Boſton. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has ordered 18 ſhips of the line to repair to Spithead, who are to act in conjunction with thoſe of his Britannic Majeſty as occaſion may require. The Ironſide of Liverpool has taken the Iſis, a French homeward bound Eaſt-India-man, but ſhe was loſt off Beaumaris, the cargo and crew ſaved. The Night Privateer of Liverpool has taken the Duke de Arne, another Indiaman, but is ſince loſt off Point Air, between the rivers Dee and Merſey; her cargo ſaved alſo.

Yeſterday fifty ſail of tranſport ſhips were taken into ſervice by the commiſſioners of the navy.

Orders are given from the board of Admiralty for an immediate return to be made of the number of tranſports in government ſervice at the different ports in this kingdom and Ireland, in order to have a ſufficient number ready to embark the troops that are deſtined for America.

Orders are ſent to Ireland to prepare a vaſt quantity of proviſions, for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops and navy, againſt the middle of February.

On Saturday laſt four companies of the 75th, or Prince of Wales's regiment, under the command of a field officer, embarked at Chatham on board lighters, in which they proceeded to Black Stakes, where tranſports were ready to receive them. They are deſtined for Africa.

Notice is ſent to the officers of the Middleſex militia, to join their regiments, that they may be ready by next month to march into the barracks in the Savoy, Whitehall, &c. to do duty in the room of thoſe guards who are going to America.

Jan. 7. Col. Faucett is gone to Germany to contract for more foreign troops, all officers who are to return to America have orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark in 30 days. The Bellona of Liverpool has taken and carried into Fayall, a French frigate of 20 guns, and 160 men. The Loiſer from Bourdeaux for Martinico, and the Belle de Paris, are both taken by Liverpool privateers. The 1ſt and 2d battalions of the Royal Scots, the Royal Iriſh, the Queens, 24th, 59th, and 65th regiments of foot, have received orders for embarkation.

Jan. 14. The alarm cutter has taken a French veſſel from Cherburgh for St. Maloes, worth 3000l. The Betſey and Rockingham letters of marque have taken and carried into Cork the Epaminondas. A treaty offenſive and defenſive is now on the carpet between the Courts of London, Peterſburgh and Berlin. The Elizabeth, from Newfoundland for Oporto, is taken by the Vengeance, an American privateer, and carried into Bilboa.

Jan. 16. The Freedom privateer, Williamſon, has taken an outward bound Martinico man, and carried her into Kinſale. The Albion privateer of 12 guns has taken 8 prizes, and ſent them in the river: The Captain died two hours before the veſſel came to an anchor. The Cuſtom-houſe cutter of Falmouth has taken a French privateer of 10 guns. The Hawke privateer of London has taken a valuable ſhip from Gaudaloupe, and ſent her into Cork.

A private letter received from Rochford ſays, the St. Prieſt, a large French ſhip, formerly an Eaſt-Indiaman, of 700 tons burthen, which ſailed from that port for Boſton, full of officers, and a cargo of ſhells, mortars, powder, and other ordnance ſtores, overſet in a gale of wind before ſhe could clear the land, when the veſſel and all on board were entirely loſt.

Jan. 25. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Earl Percy received orders from his Majeſty to repair to his command on the coaſt of Scotland, where the forces are to be augmented, and all preparations to be put in the greateſt forwardneſs, for the general defence of that country.

The military charge of Ireland, for the year 1779, will amount to upwards of a million ſterling.

On Saturday advice was received from Penzance, that a large Swediſh ſhip, bound to Nantz, was totally loſt off Scilly, and all the crew periſhed.

Yeſterday morning three different meſſengers were ſent off with diſpatches, one to Lord Grantham at Madrid, one to Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague, and the other to Peterſburgh.

A ſnow, Capt. Yorke, from Philadelphia to France, is taken and ſent into Briſtol, laden with tobacco, flaxſeed and ſtaves.

Two Ruſſian noblemen, charged with a commiſſion of great importance, are hourly expected at the Britiſh court.

This morning accounts were ſent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for the Foudroyant man of war, and the reſt of the men of war in that harbour, immediately to ſail for Spithead, to join the fleet there, which is to ſail on ſome ſecret expedition.

Jan. 26. Two companies of the train of artillery from Hanover are to embark early in the ſpring for America to join General Clinton's army. Five French men of war and 50 merchantmen ſailed from Breſt for the Weſt-Indies the 14th of this month. An American ſhip with tobacco is carried into Poole. The Caſſandra Demarie, from Breſt to America, with gun-powder and French Officers, is taken and carried into Guernſey. The Hope, from Boſton for Amſterdam, is carried into Portſmouth. The Proteus, from Philadelphia, is carried into Milford. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers have received orders to embark for America. The Tartar, of Folkſtone, has brought in a ſhip with gun-powder, from Bourdeaux for South-Carolina.

Feb. 3. Ten ſhips of the line, and four frigates, are ordered to be completed with ſix months ſtores and proviſions, at full allowance, to be ready to ſail from Portſmouth on the ſhorteſt notice after the firſt day of March.

A letter from Toulon by the laſt mail confirms the account of the ſailing of three men of war and three frigates, with a body of land forces on board, for the Eaſt-Indies.

Feb. 6. David Garrick, Eſq; the pride and ornament of the Britiſh ſtage, died the 3d inſtant. The Dutch are equipping 12 men of war. The ſquadron that ſailed from Breſt for Africa, with 4000 troops, has been driven by a violent ſtorm on the coaſt of Portugal, and the Commodore's ſhip, the Pendant, of 74 guns, is totally loſt. Thirty ſhips of the line will ſail from Portſmouth to cruize in the bay by the latter end of this month. Nineteen French ſhips and 5 frigates are ſaid to be out, in conſequence of which all the ſhips at Spithead are ordered for ſea.

Feb. 7. They write from Amſterdam, that the Admiralty of that place has given orders for equipping twelve men of war and frigates to protect their trade.

On Thurſday an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Sheerneſs, informing Lord Sandwich that a French fireſhip had privately ſtole in there the preceding evening, and attempted to ſet fire to the Dock-yard; and that a train of combuſtible matter had been found, and other inflammatory things nailed up in ſeveral parts, which were ſet fire to, but happily failed in communicating, and that a frigate had been diſpatched in purſuit of the fire-ſhip, which had ſtole out again the ſame night.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for the tranſports lying there to take in their proviſions, &c. as ſoon as poſſible, that they may be ready to take the troops on board which are ordered for Jamaica.

Feb. 8. The Apollo, Capt. Pownall, has taken a French frigate of 36 guns, and 320 men, after a very bloody engagement of two hours, Monſieur having 40 men killed and 37 wounded; and the Apollo had only 9 men killed and 14 wounded. The French frigate is one of the eight lately built on a new conſtruction, is as big as a 50 gun ſhip, and mounted 26 eighteen pounders on her main deck. The Effingham, from Caſco-Bay for Cadiz, with king's maſts, is taken and carried into Briſtol, by the George privateer. The Roſel, from Martinico, is taken by the Montreal, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Neptune, Luckie, a French ſhip, from Carolina for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Spy armed ſhip, in the ſervice of government, and ſent into Cork.

The Marchioneſs of Granby has taken the Labore, bound from l'Orient to Boſton, with merchandize, worth 25,000l. and a ſnow laden with brandy, and ſent them both into Liverpool.

Lord Howe, it is ſaid, is to command the grand fleet, preparing for the defence of this country the enſuing ſummer, and Lord Townſhend to command the encampment at Cox-heath.

A letter from Liſbon, dated January 10, ſays, "The Bellona privateer, Capt. Fairweather, of Liverpool, of 24 guns, and 180 men, is arrived here from a cruize off Finiſterre with two prizes, viz. Bon Vivant, from France to Martinico; with proviſions and bale goods; and a large ſhip from Boſton to France, with tobacco, lumber, maſts, &c. valued at 10,000l.

Proceedings of the court-martial in the trial of Admiral Keppel, Thurſday, February 11.

At a court-martial aſſembled on board his Majeſty's ſhip Britannia, the 7th of January, 1779, and held by adjournment at the houſe of the Governor of his Majeſty's garriſon at Portſmouth every day afterwards, Sundays excepted, till the 11th of February, 1779, incluſive.

This court, purſuant to an order of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, dated the 31ſt of December, 1778, and directed to Sir Thomas Pye, proceeded to enquire into a charge exhibited by Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, againſt the Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, for *Miſconduct* and *Neglect of Duty* on the 27th and 28th of July laſt, in ſundry inſtances as mentioned in a paper that accompanied the ſaid order, and for trying the ſame; and the court having heard the evidence and the priſoner's defence, and maturely and ſeriouſly conſidering the whole, are of opinion, that the charge is malicious and ill-founded, it having appeared that the Admiral, ſo far from having by miſconduct and neglect of duty on the days therein alluded to loſt an opportunity of rendering eſſential ſervice to the State, and thereby tarniſhing the honour of the Britiſh navy, behaved as became a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. The court do therefore unanimouſly and honourably acquit the ſaid Admiral Auguſtus Keppel of the ſeveral articles in the charge againſt him, and he is hereby fully and honourably acquitted accordingly.

The privateer ſhip Marchioneſs of Granby, of 18 guns, is carried into Breſt by a frigate. The Independent privateer of Boſton is carried into Milford. The Defiance, Lemarſh, from South-Carolina, is carried into Liverpool by the Tartar.

Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer lies dangerouſly ill of a violent fever, at his country ſeat.

The Vengeance American privateer has taken four ſhips outward bound to Oporto, and carried them into France.

Feb. 9. Government are in daily expectation of hearing that Sir Hector Monro has taken Pondicherry.

We hear from undoubted authority, that orders are gone over to America to embody the different American regiments that are already formed, or may hereafter be raiſed, to be put upon the army eſtabliſhment, with full half pay to the reſpective officers upon their reduction, or at the concluſion of the preſent conteſt. This mode bids the faireſt that government has yet hit upon, to raiſe an army, and bring matters to a concluſion in that part of the world, it is in fact dividing their force, and fighting them with their own weapons.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 5.

"Sir Edward Hughes made a ſignal this morning for the Eaſt-India fleet to drop down to St. Helen's.

"The American priſoners at Forton had once more nearly effected their eſcape, but were prevented by the vigilance of the guards.

"The Liverpool Blues are now here, and in a few days will embark on board the tranſports for America."

A Swediſh ſhip, laden with maſts, yards, &c. bound to Breſt, it taken by the Alarm cutter, and carried into Penzance, in Cornwall.

The Eaſt-India fleet only wait a fair wind to put to ſea; and Sir Edward Hughes's ſquadron, with thoſe already in India, will be more than a match for the French force ſent thither.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 14.

"This day Admiral Keppel's flag was again hoiſted on board the Victory, amidſt the repeated huzzas of all the crews of the ſhips at this port, as well merchant men as men of war. The Admiral will ſet out for London tomorrow morning. It is ſaid his firſt viſit is intended for his noble friend and colleague Lord Hawke."

Feb. 20. A ſhip from St. Domingo to Nantz is taken into Guernſey. The L'Eſprit privateer, of Bayonne, of 22 guns and 90 men, is ſent into King-Road. The L'Eſperance, of 24 guns, is taken by a frigate, and ſent into Penzance. She had taken four prizes. The Bellona and Enterprize privateers of London, have taken a French privateer of 20 guns, and ſent her into Liſbon. The Gipſey privateer of Briſtol is carried into St. Maloes.

The following are ſaid to be the terms of the new loan; 5 per cent. for 20 years, or redeemable on the part of government; an annuity of 1 per cent. for two lives, and 7 lottery tickets for every 100l. ſubſcribed, at 10l. each; the number of tickets in the enſuing lottery to be 56,000.

Two American prizes, laden with rice and indigo, are taken and carried into Torbay.

The Marquis of Rockingham privateer, belonging to Hull, hath taken a French privateer of 12 guns, and carried her into Torbay.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

Private letters, brought by the laſt packet, mention the trial and honorable acquittal of Admiral Keppel, and of his being reinſtated in the command of the grand fleet which was fitting out with all expedition to act againſt the Marine of France: Troops and a number of capital ſhips of war were preparing to be ſent off to the Eaſt-Indies, from which quarter important intelligence is ſoon expected. Succours are alſo embarking for the Britiſh forts on the African coaſt. A moſt reſpectable augmentation will be ſpeedily ſent to the army acting under the command of General Grant, in the Weſt-Indies; but what all ranks of men in the nation ſeem to have moſt at heart is, to enable his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton to act deciſively againſt the rebels the enſuing campaign: The firſt diviſion of Britiſh troops deſtined for this continent, conſiſting of fifteen regiments, under convoy of a formidable ſquadron of men of war, were expected to ſail ſoon after the departure of the laſt packet.

Beſt clayed SUGARS,

In Hogſheads and Barrels, To be SOLD by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who continues to give the very higheſt Price for Bills on the Commiſſioners at Paris, for Intereſt due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH PALMER,

At his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one above Meſſ. *Hartley* and *Potts*, and nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

OLD Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk or gallon;

Old Spirit, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon;

Weſt-India Rum, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon;

Melaſſes, by the hogſhead or gallon;

Loaf, Clayed and Muſcovado Sugars, by the loaf, hogſhead or barrel;

Coffee, by the tierce or barrel; Chocolate; Fine Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea;

Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Black Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Rice and Cotton;

Indigo, by the tierce or barrel; Cheeſe, *&c. &c.*

All the above goods are of the firſt quality; he keeps a conſtant aſſortment, ſells them on the moſt reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail, and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡4w.

WAS LOST ſome time ago, a CERTIFICATE, ſigned by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at Morehall, May 5th, 1778, No. 264. for *Four Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Twelve Ninetieths*. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, in Birmingham, Cheſter county, or to WILLIAM WISTER Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH.

THE Proprietors of the CITY TAVERN are requeſted to meet at ſaid Tavern THIS DAY, at Twelve o'Clock, on Buſineſs that will then be laid before them. *May* 5, 1779. ¶

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Greenwich, county of Suſſex, and State of New-Jerſey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premiſes two good houſes, a barn, ſtable, &c. Through the land runs as good a ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill as any in the county, and good ſeats for both. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOUREY, of the ſubſcriber in Flemington. ¶

May 1, 1779. PHILIP YAUGER.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday, the 14th day of May inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 125 acres, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, half a mile from the Trap tavern; there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, but four years built, a ſtone barn 45 by 25 feet, with a cedar roof, and ſtables under; a ſpring-houſe, and other convenient buildings; there are about two thirds of the land cleared, 11 or 12 acres of meadow, watered by ſeveral ſprings, which likewiſe ſupplies every field on the place with water; about 5 acres of apple and peach orchard, moſtly thriving trees; the fields are good for grain and paſture, the woodland is well timbered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the place, by applying to GEORGE BACHTAL, living on the premiſes; the conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

¶ JOSEPH SRIGLEY.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward,

STRAYED or ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about four years old, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands and an half high, ſhod before, no brand mark, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, lately docked, a little ſhy of being ſaddled, and is of good courage. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 2, 1779. ‡ PETER TYSON.

Best possible image.

BOSTON, *April 22.*

Saturday laſt arrived here, a Packet-Boat, in 39 days from Breſt; ſhe ſailed a few hours after receiving her orders and diſpatches from the Court; ſhe brought very few private letters, but large diſpatches for Congreſs, and the Miniſter of France at Philadelphia, which will probably determine the arrangements of Europe for the enſuing ſummer, and the iſſue of the negociations of the Marquis d'Almodavar, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at London. Theſe diſpatches were immediately forwarded, with a proper guard, to Philadelphia. By this Packet, which left Breſt the beginning of March, we learn, that the armaments of France, our good ally, were going on ſtill with great rapidity and ſucceſs; that the ſpirit of the nation was high, and their cruizers againſt the Britiſh ſucceſsful; particularly that two men of war of the line lately meeting with two Britiſh cruizers, of 18 and 20 guns, had taken one and ſunk the other; that the navigation of the French and Americans was much more ſafe and unmoleſted in the European ſeas, than it had been, by the capture of many Britiſh armed veſſels; particularly that the Bay of Biſcay had for ſome time been free, in a manner, from their cruizers; that the armaments of Spain were continued with equal earneſtneſs with thoſe of France, ſo that, ſhould no accommodation take place, the whole Spaniſh naval power would be in a condition to act the enſuing ſummer.

Two days before the above Packet left Breſt, five ſhips of the line, and a number of frigates, with ſome troops, ſailed for the Weſt Indies, as an additional reinforcement to the Count d'Eſtaing; and ſome time before, ſeven ſail of the line, with tranſports, and a proportion of frigates, and 6000 troops, had gone from France to the Eaſt-Indies.

By the ſame conveyance we learn, that the Court of France had ſtrongly inſiſted, by their Ambaſſador at the Hague, that the States of Holland ought to yield to the juſt demands of the merchants of that republic, in aſſerting to the full, and at all adventures, their rights as a neutral power, and the liberty of trade with America; and that the States were accordingly fitting out men of war, and taking the moſt effectual meaſures with other neutral powers, for eſtabliſhing a point in which not only France and Holland, but all the maritime powers in Europe, are much intereſted.

Our laſt advices from Holland, by the Packet from France, intimate, that there have been no ſmall diſſentions in that republic, occaſioned by the gold of the Britiſh miniſtry, and their unwearied exertions to maintain a party in Holland, in favour of all their views reſpecting America. The Stadtholder, and the city of Rotterdam, are ſaid to have entered into theſe views, and to have embarraſſed every meaſure of ſpirit entered upon by the States General, for ſupporting their neutral right, and protecting the free trade of Holland. On the other hand, Amſterdam, Zel, and Zealand, are warm for inſiſting upon this right, and for co-operating with France in preventing a monopoly of the American trade from ever returning into the hands of Britain. More than two thirds of the people of Holland are poſſeſſed, it is ſaid, with the ſame inclinations. The province of Zealand particularly ſpeaks in an high tone upon this and other points; and ſeems determined to make, if it has not already done it, application to the Emperor of Germany, who is ſtrictly united with France, for his protection.—Theſe appearances muſt be greatly embarraſſing to Britain, who at preſent has embarraſſments enough, at the ſame time that they muſt turn out to the advantage of America, either in the future operations of the war, or in negociations for peace.

Laſt week arrived at Portſmouth from a cruize, the privateer ſhip Hambden, of 20 guns, Captain Thomas Pickering.—She has taken four prizes, which have ſince arrived in France.—In her cruize ſhe fell in with and engaged a large Eaſt-India ſhip, mounting 36 carriage guns, and a large complement of men. The engagement continued, without intermiſſion, ſeven glaſſes, moſt of the time within piſtol ſhot of each other, and the Hambden was near carrying her, when they received a broadſide from the Indiaman which killed the brave Capt. Pickering, one of his principal officers, and three men. It is ſaid the arm of the officer that was taken off by a cannon ball ſtruck the Captain with ſuch force as to be the occaſion of his death. Many men were ſeen to fall on board the India ſhip, and ſhe appeared to be much damaged in her ſails and rigging.

A letter from a gentleman in France, received by the Packet, mentions, that Count d'Eſtaing may probably, by the ſummer, make his appearance again in theſe ſeas.

An article from the London papers, of the 26th December, mentions great precautions having been taken againſt French ſpies. This is not without good reaſon, for France has the beſt intelligence from every quarter in Europe, and is well acquainted with the plans and tranſactions of the Court of London. This Court, we are told, was lately not a little ſurprized and confounded, at finding that the ſubſtance of a conference muſt have been, by ſome means, conveyed to M. Sartine, the Miniſter of France, at which only the King, Lord George Germaine, Lord North, and Charles Jenkinſon, were preſent.

Thurſday morning laſt was ſent into port by the State brig of war TYRANNICIDE, Captain HALLET, the prize brig *Revenge*, a privateer, belonging Grenada, but laſt from Jamaica, mounting 14 carriage guns, ſix and four pounders, 4 ſwivels and 2 cohorns, and 60 able bodied men. She was captured after an engagement of one hour and a quarter, during which they were not half piſtol ſhot diſtant. The *Tyrannicide* had 8 men wounded. On board the prize were killed the firſt Lieutenant, one Quarter-Maſter, and 6 men. The Captain, ſecond Lieutenant, gunner, and 11 men, were wounded.

On Friday laſt great joy was diffuſed through this town by the arrival of the Continental frigate Warren, John Hopkins, Eſq; after a very ſucceſsful cruize. She ſailed from this port ſome weeks ago, accompanied with the Queen of France Frigate, Capt. Olney, and the Ranger, of 20 guns, Captain Jones, in the Continental ſervice. They firſt took a privateer ſchooner of 14 guns, from New-York, from which they got intelligence of a fleet with proviſions and ſtores of various kinds, and dry goods to a large amount, bound from that place to Georgia, for the ſupply of the Britiſh army and their partizans in that quarter, and had the good fortune to come up with this fleet off Cape Henry, in ſoundings. The enemy conſiſted of nine ſail, who made but a ſmall reſiſtance; and had it been earlier in the day every veſſel would have been taken. Seven, and theſe the moſt conſiderable, fell into our hands, viz. King's Ship Jaſon, Captain Potterfield, 20 guns and 150 men; ſhip Maria, 16 guns and 84 men, having on board 1800 barrels of flour; privateer ſchooner Hibernia, 8 carriage guns and 45 men; brigs Patriot, Prince Frederick, Batchelor, John, and ſchooner Chance, tranſports, with ſtores, &c. Night coming on, two made their eſcape. We have alſo taken carbines, and a compleat equipment of every kind for a regiment of horſe, and 24 Britiſh officers of various ranks, going to the ſervice in Georgia: Among whom is a Col. Cambell, who, it is ſaid, acknowledged that the loſs of this fleet, in its circumſtances and conſequences, would more than counter-balance all their ſucceſs in that quarter. The brave and vigilant captors have not only enriched themſelves, but done important ſervice to the public, and honour to the naval department. The *Jaſon* arrived in port on Saturday laſt.

The ſchooner Chance, one of the above prizes, arrived laſt Friday at Portſmouth. She is chiefly ladened with dry goods, and has a rich and well aſſorted cargoe, amounting to £ 18000, New-York currency. The cargoes of all the prizes taken by the Warren, over and above the value of the veſſels, are computed at near £ 80,000 ſterling.

This morning arrived the privateer ſchooner, from which the Warren firſt obtained intelligence of this fleet.

Late advices from the Weſt-Indies mention, that ſome cruizers of the Count d'Eſtaing had not long ſince taken two Britiſh frigates.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ſhip Alliance, *dated France, Feb. 9, 1779.*

"We arrived in France in 23 days, and I believe we ſhould have arrived in 16 days, but we had a bad ſtorm about 8 days after we left Boſton, which carried away our main-top-maſt, and wrecked us very much; the ſtorm laſted about two days, and after we got rid of this, came another of a different kind: Seventy-odd Iriſh and Engliſhmen had agreed together to riſe and take the ſhip from us, and to ſacrifice all the officers; the gunner, boatſwain and carpenter, were the firſt which were to fall victims. If this could not be accompliſhed, when they ſaw the land, they were to take the two bow guns and point them aft, ſo as to fire in the cabbin, loaded with grape ſhot; the two forecaſtle guns and point at the quarter-deck. This was to be done while the officers were at dinner; and when they had accompliſhed this, they were to take the ſhip to England or Ireland. But, through the bleſſing of God, ſome of them being faint hearted told of it, and blew up the curſed plot. We have got about 40 of them in irons. We expect ſome of them will be hung at the yard-arm, and others put in goal to be exchanged for our men. After this we fell in with two Swedes, a ſhip and a ſnow, loaded with Engliſh property; we took them and kept with them till the day before we got in, and then parted. We expect they have arrived at ſome other port. We ſhould have taken an Engliſh-privateer, if it had not been for the rebels we had on board. The prizes are loaded with fiſh, tin and tea."

Several topſail veſſels are now in the offing, ſuppoſed to be ſome of the prizes of the frigates mentioned.

It is ſaid a ſhip was caſt aſhore laſt Saturday, on Cape-Cod, but we cannot learn who ſhe is.

Laſt Monday night a party of the enemy from Newport landed near Swanſey, took ten men priſoners, burnt a houſe which ſtood near Hog Neck, and then made a precipitate return.

Extract of a letter from the Southward:

"America in my opinion ſtands upon high ground. According to the beſt intelligence I can obtain, the diſpoſitions and arrangements of the Courts in Europe are all in our favour, and form a ſecurity that no embarraſſments of our currency, no ſmall and accidental changes in the face of the war upon this continent, can ſhock. Should Britain be able to preſs hard upon us, ſhe will proportionably be preſſed upon herſelf by France, and other powers in the views of France, till ſhe is obliged to quit her hold of us. She is before this time fully ſenſible of all this. France will inſiſt upon the independence of America as an indiſpenſable preliminary to all accommodation; Spain, I believe, has given broad hints to the Court of London, that ſhould matters not be made up ſoon, ſhe cannot fulfil her engagements to France, nor what ſhe owes to her own ſecurity, by remaining an idle ſpectator of a war, in which the intereſt of the whole Houſe of Bourbon is ſo deeply concerned. The language of her preſent armaments is indeed plain enough to be underſtood, without this comment. Britain has made repeated applications to Ruſſia: Her offers to purchaſe the aſſiſtance of that power are ſufficiently humiliating; but what is more ſo, is, ſhe has made theſe offers in vain. Accordingly you hear of no movements in Ruſſia, whereas, to have given Britain any effectual aid, ſhe ought to have moved a long time ago; but ſhe never intended it: The circumſtances of Europe render ſuch a meaſure particularly inconvenient to Ruſſia; and ſhe expects advantages from the American commerce. The King of the two Sicilies follows of courſe the larger branches of the Houſe of Bourbon. Should Britain continue the war, ſhe muſt prepare to give up the trade of Portugal, as well as Spain. From this view of things, I think it not unlikely ſhe will come to reaſonable terms of accommodation. But her inſidiouſneſs ought to be ſo well known, as to keep us on the ſtricteſt guard.

"Infant nations are not very perfect in financiering; we have, however, done wonders, conſidering our means, and Congreſs, I am well informed, is now giving the moſt ſerious attention to our currency. It is at this time more in their power, than it has been, to apply a remedy to this evil, and I am ſure a diſpoſition is not wanting.

"I ſmile at the puffs in Rivington's Royal Gazette: The ſmall circumſtances upon which our enemies raiſe great hopes, are ſufficient to betray their weakneſs even to the weak."

PHILADELPHIA, *May 5.*

Extract of a letter from Fort Auguſta, April 27, 1779.

"I am really ſorry to inform you of our preſent diſturbances. Not a day but ſome of the enemy make their appearance on our frontiers. On Sunday laſt a party of the ſavages attacked the inhabitants that lived near Fort Jenkins, and took two or three families priſoners, but the garriſon being apprized of it, about 30 men turned out of the fort, and reſcued the priſoners. The Indians, collecting themſelves in a body, drove our men under cover of the fort, with the loſs of three killed, and four badly wounded; they burnt ſeveral houſes near the fort, killed cattle, and drove off a number of horſes. Yeſterday another party of ſavages, about 30 or 40 in number, took and killed ſeven of our militia who were ſtationed at a little fort near Muncy Hill, called Fort Freeland; they alſo took two or three inhabitants priſoners, among them James M'Knight, Eſq; one of our Aſſemblymen. The ſame day 13 of the inhabitants, who went to hunt their horſes about four or five miles from Fort Muncy, were fired upon by a large party of Indians, and all taken or killed except one man. Captain Walker, of the continental troops, who commands at that poſt, turned out with 34 men to the place where he heard the firing, and found four men killed and ſcalped, and ſuppoſed they captivated the remainder.

"I am certain every thing is doing for our relief, but am afraid it will be too late for this county, as it is impoſſible to prevail on the inhabitants to make a ſtand, on account of their women and children."

Saturday laſt came up to town the Hunter privateer, Captain Douglaſs. On the 28th ultimo, between 20 and 30 leagues from Cape May, ſhe fell in with a ſhip from Liverpool for New-York, mounting 22 guns, with whom ſhe engaged near an hour, and received ſome damage in her rigging, by which means the ſhip got clear off.

We learn, that Captain Robinſon, of this port, in a ſhip, mounting ten guns, bound from Virginia for France, was attacked on the coaſt by the Roſe-bud privateer, Captain Duncan, of New-York, with whom he engaged for ſome time, killed ſeventeen of his men, and did him ſo much damage, that he thought proper to ſhear off, and got into New-York in a ſhattered condition. Captain Robinſon afterwards purſued his voyage.

On Saturday laſt George Hardy, convicted of High Treaſon and condemned to be hanged, was taken to the place of execution, and a few minutes before the time in which he expected to be launched into eternity, a reprieve from his Excellency the Preſident and Council unexpectly arrived, by which the execution of the ſentence is reſpited "until the end of the next ſitting of General Aſſembly," [*a pardon cannot be granted until that time,*] agreeable to the Conſtitution. The reprieve evidently gave ſatisfaction to the ſpectators, who were ſtrongly moved by compaſſion towards the wife and children of this unhappy man: Perhaps the more ſo, as Hardy was but a poor man, and had few friends. It is remarkable that much leſs intereſt had been made to ſave him than any other perſon under ſentence of death ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government.

At an election for Directors and a Treaſurer of the Philadelphia Library Company, held at the Library Room on the third inſtant, Joſiah Hewes, Joſeph Paſchall, Robert S. Jones, Doctor Thomas Parke, Benjamin Poultney, John Nancarrow, Samuel Shaw, James Logan, Thomas Morris, and Joſeph Stanſbury, were choſen Directors, and Samuel Sanſom Treaſurer, for the enſuing year.

At a Meeting, on the third inſtant, of the Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, the following Members of that Corporation were choſen, to wit, John Reynell, Samuel Rhoads, Joſeph Morris, James Pemberton, Robert S. Jones, Joſeph Swift, William Morrell, Jacob Shoemaker, Samuel Powel, Joſhua Howell, Samuel Pleaſants and Peter Reeve, *Managers*, and Joſeph Hilborne *Treaſurer*, for the enſuing year.

To-morrow is appointed, by His Excellency the Preſident and Council of this State, a Day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer, agreeable to the recommendation of the Honorable Congreſs.

The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY is to meet at the College on Friday Evening next, at Seven o'Clock, and the Members are requeſted to be punctual in their Attendance, in order to determine ſeveral Matters of Importance to their Inſtitution.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1779.

To be LETT, for one or more years, and may be entered on the firſt day of Auguſt next,

THAT old accuſtomed and well known INN, called the BLACK HORSE Tavern, ſituate in Black Horſe Alley, oppoſite Lætitia Court. For terms, enquire of BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; or, in his abſence of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, in Third-ſtreet.

To be LETT for the Summer ſeaſon, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant HOUSE in Abington townſhip, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, late in the poſſeſſion of the Revd. Dr. Treat, together with part of the garden, and ſeveral other privileges, which will render it extremely ſuitable for a gentleman's ſeat. For terms apply to William Hollingſhead, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcribers,

SAMUEL LEECH.
SAMUEL ERWIN.

LOST ſome time ago, a *CERTIFICATE for Sixty Dollars*, ſigned by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at the Valley Forge above a twelvemonth ago. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, ſhall receive *Eight Dollars* reward. 4w. *MOSES VANCOURT.*

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, within two miles of Stephen Cochran's tavern, a dark iron grey HORSE, proud cut, four years old this graſs, about 15 hands high, trots well, trimmed under the bridle and fetlocks. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by *April 26, 1779.* WILLIAM REED.

Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, April 26, 1779.

ABSCONDED from their Bail, on or about the laſt March Term, two perſons reſidenters in the townſhip aforeſaid, one named *Edward Jones*, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion: The other named *Jonathan Jones*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet nine inches high, black hair, fair complexion; it is ſuppoſed that they keep together. Whoever ſecures the ſaid perſons in any county goal and gives information to the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip aforeſaid, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward for each of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LEWIS and WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

WAS taken up laſt ſpring, a ſmall dun MARE about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be twelve years old, neither brand nor ear mark; and now in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber living in Moreland townſhip, near Smithfield. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC STATS.

New-Caſtle County, April 10, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Red-lion Hundred and county aforeſaid, on the 22d of September laſt, two STEERS, and a HEIFER, they are all of a black and white colour; the Steers about ſix years old, the Heifer, three years old. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in ſix weeks, otherwiſe they will be valued and ſold for the ſame, by

JOHN HYATT.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of last Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deserters from the Army, dispersed in different Parts of these States, who should rejoin their respective Corps by the First of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortness of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had sufficient Time to circulate as extensively as was necessary to answer fully the benevolent Purpose for which it was designed: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the First Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-second Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

Burlington, April 26, 1779.

TO be sold by public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next (if not sold by private sale before) on the premises, That large and commodious HOUSE and LOT in this city, known for a number of years by the name of The Stage House, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharff; the house consists of six rooms on the first floor, one of which fronts the river and is large enough to dine fifty persons at once, and has an elegant gallery outside; the second story has eight bed-rooms. There is a kitchen, with a pump of good water in it, a bakehouse, stables and granary, and a wharff running back of the house, which with little expence in lengthening would afford conveniencies for shallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on River-street, and extends that width to low water mark. The Vendue to begin at twelve o' clock on said day. The title is indisputable. JOHN WILLS. ¶

Philadelphia, April 27, 1779.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT GLASBY, deceased, late Steward of the General Hospital; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, to HUGH JAMES, Administrator. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or pasture, with a good log house and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Chester creek running through the same, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all fresh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of several grist-mills. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers on the premises. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Auditors, appointed by the Honourable House of Assembly to settle the accounts of this State, finding little attention paid to their late advertisement in the public Newspapers, respecting that business, do now inform all those concerned, that unless their respective accounts (with proper vouchers) are produced for settlement at their Office before the first day of July next, they will immediately take such measures to compel the parties to furnish them, as the Law directs.

All persons who may have accounts with the late Board of War and Navy Board of this State, unsettled, are desired to bring them in to the above-mentioned Office.

JOHN NIXON,
April 15, 1779. JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJANMIN FULLER.

N. B. The Office is open from Nine o' clock to Twelve in the forenoon, and from Three to Six in the afternoon.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the night of the 22d of April, 1779, A SILVER WATCH, with a China face, steel chain, brass key and seal, with glass in the end of the seal, the maker's name *C. Claton*, No. 15177. Any person apprehending the thief and watch, so that the owner may have it again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the watch only, paid by JOHN FELL. ¶

WHEREAS *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, of *Chester* County, purchased a Tract of Land of the Subscriber, in *Cumru* Township and County of *Berks*, for Eight Hundred Pounds, of which they agreed to pay me Six Hundred Pounds in Part, on the first Day of *March* last, and the Remainder in two annual Payments: And whereas there was an Article or Memorandum of an Agreement, between the said *Dougherty*, *Kenedy*, and the Subscriber, lodged in the Hands of certain Mr. ----- *Harvey*, at *Reading*, dated about the Middle of *January* last, by both Parties, respecting the same, which they, the said *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy* clandestinely got out of the Possession of the aforesaid Mr. *Harvey*, about the eleventh of *March* last; since that Time they make no Appearance or Performance in the Premises. This is therefore to require them, the aforesaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, to appear in Six Days from the Publication hereof and pay the said first Payment, with legal Interest thereon since due, or on the contrary I design to sell the same Land, &c. at public Sale, in order to recover my Damages, sustained by their Non-performance.

April 28, 1779. ‖10. HENRY STRUNK.

April 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in the town of Gloucester, in the month of November 1777, a BLACK MARE COLT, with a star in the forehead and one hind foot white, three years old this spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, in six weeks from this date, or she will be sold for the same.

STOLEN or went adrift from the subscriber's Ferry at Gloucester, on the night of the eleventh instant, an old Clinch-work WHERRY, pitch bottom, stern sheets painted red and green, her upper streak green, the second red. Whoever will deliver said Wherry at Gloucester, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, from WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

Passyunk, April 23, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, on Schuylkill Bank, two BAY HORSES, one has a bushy mane and a large blaze on his face, his off hind foot white, short cut tail, about 14 hands high. The other about 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have them again. JOHN HANNIS.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o' clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, situated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large mansion house, with several out-houses, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods:---Another on the western line will contain about 20 acres, several of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extensive prospect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile distant:---Between those lots will be several of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eastern side of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforesaid 20 acre lot:---They are very suitable for pasture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the nearest about half a mile from town, and the farthest about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖4*W.*

East-Whiteland, Chester County, April 22, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, in August last, TWO YEARLING CALVES. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to pay the charges. ‖ PETER MATHER.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Radnor township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 10th instant, a roan HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands and an half high, his mane and tail of a black colour, a dull star on his forehead, trots some, but inclines mostly to pace, canters very light, and is very slow when rode without spurs. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for the horse.

JOHN THOMAS,
April 13, 1779. PETER RINN.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Persons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are desired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the first Day of *July* next, to settle and pay all just Demands whatever against me GEORGE WELLS. ‖6w.

DR. RYAN'S
INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING
SUGAR PLUMS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES;

SO exceedingly valued by all People who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent Excellency in the destroying Worms of all Kinds, both in the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, by not only breaking the Knots in the Duodenum, or Gut next the Stomach, but they pass through the smallest Passages of the Body, and purge away those ropy and slimy Humours, which are the Cause of those pernicious Vermin, and the Source of many other Disorders; they are one of the best Purges in the whole World for gross-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies; their Operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the Bowels of all stiff and clammy Humours which stop up the Parts, and prevent the Juice of Food from being conveyed to the Liver and made Blood, which is often the Case with Children, and is attended with a hard Belly, stinking Breath, frequent Fevers, Rickets, and a Decay of Strength in the lower Parts: Likewise settled Aches and Pains in the Head, Swellings, old Sores, Scabs, Tetters, or Breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the Blood and Skin restored to its original Purity and Smoothness; they purge by Urine, and bring away the Gravel, and effectually cure all Obstructions of the Urine, or Ulcers in the Kidneys. They at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to btoh Taste and Sight as Loaf Sugar; and in Operation as innocent as new Milk.

I have by these Plums cured a great many Children of Whooping- or Chin-coughs, and Agues, which Distempers are very common and troublesome to Families, and the Want of these Plums are the Ruin of many Childrens Constitutions.

These Plums enrich and sweeten the whole Mass of Blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid Humours, and create a fresh and healthy Complexion in such as are affected by any putrid Matter.

The Plum is a great Diuretic, cleansing the Reins of Slime: It expels Wind, and is a sovereign Medicine in the Colick and Griping in the Guts. It allays and carries off sour Vapours, which occasion many Disorders in the Head. It opens all Obstructions in the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins and Bladder, causes a good Appetite, and helps Digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such Persons as are going into Chronical Distempers, as Asthmas, Phthisics, or Shortness of Breath, Dropsies and Yellow Jaundice. Now I hope all impartial Persons are satisfied, that the Medicine which works upon such Humours will almost reach any Distemper, if not too far gone, since Corruption and Putrefaction are the Fore-runners of all Diseases; therefore no better Physic can be taken for all Ages, Sexes and Constitutions, from Infancy to an old Age. These Plums are highly serviceable to the Female Sex, from the Age of 14 to 20 Years, and from 40 to 50. Each Box contains one Dozen of Plums, and printed Directions is given with each Box,

SOLD BY

NICHOLAS BROOKS, *in* PHILADELPHIA,
at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-street, the fourth Door above Black-Horse-Alley,

SIGNS OF WORMS.

PALENESS in the Face, Itching of the Nose, Hollowness of the Eyes, Grating of the Teeth when asleep, Dulness, Pains and Heaviness in the Head, a dry Cough, an Itching in the Fundament, white and thick Urine, unquiet Sleep, often starting, lost Appetite, swell'd Belly, Gnawing and Biting about the Stomach, frightful Dreams, extreme Thirsts, the Body decay'd and lean, Fits, often Vomiting, stinking Breath.

Likewise may be had, Keyser's famous Pills, Hungarian Oil, or the Cripple-Curing-Oil, Haarlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Asthmatic Elixir, and most Kinds of Capital Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the shop window of the subscriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, on Sunday night, the 28th of February last, a Piece of CLOTH, of ten and one quarter yards, of a dark claret colour, marked on the one end T. C. clouded in colouring, and easily seen when held in the light, one end very much rumpled by laying a considerable time to be coloured again, and the pressing partly all out of the one end. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief and securing the cloth, or Fifteen Dollars for the cloth alone, by MICHAEL CONRAD. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Lower-Dublin township, some time last month, a certain lad about 19 years of age, named *James Cooper*, jun. about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, black hair, his clothes uncertain; he worked some time at the wheel-wright's business. Whoever will take up the said *Cooper*, and put him in any goal in this state, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Colonel COATS, at Philadelphia, or JOSEPH DEARMAN, Constable, near Busseltown. *March* 11, 1779. ¶

Salem County, New-Jersey, March 8, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Subscribers are determined to petition the Legislature of New-Jersey, at their next Sitting, for Redress in the Grievance complained of, by the Loss of Henry Janes's Will.

† ANDREW STANLY, ALLEN CONGLETON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Uwchland township, Chester county, on the 17th of October, a RED AND WHITE spotted BULL, supposed to be three years old last grass. The owner is desired to apply to JOHN SCOTT, of Uwchland aforesaid, or the subscriber, of Haverford.

March 10, 1779. ¶ GRIFFITH DAVIS.

Sinking Spring, Berks County, March 15, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, the 9th of this instant, a certain ADAM MOYER, late of Reading town, in Berks county, about 23 years of age, well set, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, sandy coloured hair, which curls, full face, country born, of German extraction, speaks both English and German, very fond of horses and horse-racing; had on a blue velvet coat, his other clothes not exactly known. Whoever apprehends the said Adam Moyer, and secures him in any goal, so that he may be delivered up to his bail, shall receive the above reward, from

¶ HENRY DECKER.

TO BE SOLD, OR EXCHANGED

For HOUSES or LANDS, in or near this City, the following LANDS and PREMISES, situated in the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, near the Market-house, in Road's-Town, fronting each other on the main street, containing about a quarter of an acre in each Lot, on which are erected a well finished two story brick House, with a cellar under the whole, and well paved with brick; a good Frame House, well finished and painted, adjoining the brick house, with a Frame Kitchen back of the same, and part of a Pump of excellent water near the front door; a good strong Frame Store-house, a good Frame Barn, well covered with cedar, and stable room for six or eight horses, a Chair-house, Smoke-house and other out buildings, and garden well paled in with cedar. The whole of the buildings are good, having been built not many years since. It is an excellent place for a store or shop-keeper, as the subscriber has found by several years experience, and would serve for any tradesman, inn-keeper, or private gentleman.

Twelve other LOTS of excellent Grass Land, in said town, fronting the main street aforesaid, containing half an acre in each Lot, all under good fence, with a number of good bearing apple and peach trees on several of said Lots; the whole is pleasantly situated in as good a part as any in said town for building thereon.

Nine Acres of Grass Land, adjoining on the back of the last mentioned Lots, and under good fence.

Five Acres of good Wood Land, about half a mile from said town, joining a main road leading from the town of Greenwich to Salem, and a stream of water on one end of said Land.

A Plantation, containing 125 Acres of good Land, situate about half a mile from Road's-Town aforesaid, 80 Acres or upwards of which is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is good woodland: The whole is well watered, having springs of water in different fields, and a stream of water, being the line on one side of said Plantation, which is thought sufficient for an oil or fulling mill, and is in a fine part of the country for such business. There is on said Plantation a good brick house, with a large cellar under the same, a large frame kitchen, a good well of water near the door, a large frame barn, and other out buildings, about one hundred bearing apple trees, of good fruit, a young peach orchard, of about the same number of trees, as also cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.

Five Acres of Salt Marsh, lying in the township of Greenwich, and is between 3 and 4 miles from the said Plantation.

Seventy-four Acres of Cedar Swamp, lying on the west side of Morris-River, which would be profitable at this time, either for making rails or boards, it being within 80 rods of a landing, where vessels of burden pass and repass to and from this city, and is joining to cedar swamp of Joshua Brick, Esq; and others.

All the abovementioned Premises (except the Cedar Swamp and Marsh) are in a fine healthy part of the country, that abounds in wheat, corn, flax, &c. and are about five miles from Bridge-town, where the county courts are held, and about four miles from the town of Greenwich, where there is navigation for sloops, and is very near to sundry good grist mills, and very handy to places of public worship, such as the Friends, Presbyterians, First Day and Seventh Day Baptists.

They will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, and may be viewed, by applying to Mr. ELIJAH BOWEN, or Mr. ELIJAH TOMBLESON, on and near the premises.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Union-street, three doors below Second-street, Philadelphia, where the deeds and draughts of each and all the premises may be viewed, and an indisputable title given, by DAVID BOWEN.

UNION

Is in excellent Order, and

WILL COVER MARES this Season, at the Stables of the Subscriber, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, New-Jersey, for 12 Dollars the single Leap, 25 Dollars the Season, or Forty Dollars to insure a Foal.

UNION is a Three-quarter Blood, rising 4 Years old this Grass, better than 15 Hands high, long bodied, round and neatly made, and is allowed by Judges to move as well and gay as any Horse of his Blood on the Continent.

PASTURE provided for Mares which come any considerable Distance, and good Care taken of them, by

April 6, 1779. ‖6w. NATHAN SHEPHERD.

Philad. 4th Month 5, 1779.

A Larger QUANTITY of BARK than usual wanted this Season; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia, and its Suburbs. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2552.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1779.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *May 5.*
[NUMBER VI.]

Mr. COLLINS,

I CONCLUDED my laſt with recommending the plan for recovering the value of our money to its former ſtandard, by *immediately calling in all the emitted money and loan certificates, and giving the amount of our true national debt for them, to each his true and proper proportion.*—As this would be only one for fifteen or twenty, I doubt not but my propoſal will amaze ſome, vex others, and enrage a number.—I only claim moderation and candor in judgment, and an impartial attention to what I have before offered on the ſubject, and here would beg leave to ſubjoin,

With the plan I would recommend, for the preſervation of equity and juſtice, 1. That the different States ſeaſonably paſs laws that no one of the citizens ſhall be obliged to receive payment for debts contracted before the year 1777 in this depreciated currency. 2. That all the monies received into our loans before the firſt day of March, 1778, ſhould be exempted, becauſe Congreſs has engaged an equivalent of hard caſh for the intereſt; all that money has ſtood the owners in its original value, and could not be got out again in leſs than three years, to be doubled ſeven times in the kind of trade which has been carried on. 3. And alſo all monies belonging to churches or entruſted to bodies politic, for the uſe and benefit of churches or ſeminaries of learning. And 4. All monies belonging to ſuperannuated perſons, widows and orphans, who are in no way of buſineſs, but are ſupported by the income of their ſtock, becauſe all theſe (except, perhaps, a few who have fallen into this claſs in the courſe of the laſt year or two) have their money at its original value, can have had no influence upon the depreciation, and had no opportunity to act in ſelf-defence; but have been obliged, by the cruel neceſſities of the times, to ſupply what their income fell ſhort from the original ſtock.—Effectual precautions might be uſed to prevent any of theſe exempts from enriching themſelves by fraud in ſuch exemption.—I confeſs this would be no debt properly due to them from government, for their money is in fact worth no more than that of others: If they could purchaſe as much for what they got as for what they gave, and then be ſecured againſt farther depreciation, they would even then gain by ſuch exchange. But it appears to me that civil government ought, by ſuch exemption, to redreſs the grievances brought upon them by the common conſent of the community, remembering that God declares himſelf to be *the defender of the widow and the fatherleſs.*

I would alſo obſerve that if lands and houſes, as they now generally ſell, may alſo be conſidered as the barometer to meaſure the value of our money, then probably it would be at a medium ten for one, and our true national debt be between fifteen and ſixteen millions, and ſo there will be due to the preſent owners of the money one for ten. *

I expect even many farmers and mechanicks, whoſe cauſe I am pleading, and who, as well as the monied men, have lived all the time of the ſuperabundance of our money without paying taxes, laying up money, and frequently counting over their numbers of pounds, will be thunder ſtruck at my propoſal, becauſe they may apprehend, that in ſuch caſe they would hardly hold any of it.—I beg ſuch to recollect that if they could buy as much, after ſuch exchange, for twenty ſhillings as they can now for twenty pounds, what their loſs would be? Surely not one farthing.—Such may hope, as well as the monied men, that their money will yet be made good to them. But pray who do you expect will make it good to you? It muſt either be the money itſelf, or your farms, or both. If the money is exchanged, as I have before adviſed, then your money, cattle and lands, will all bear equal proportion with the monied men, according to the preſent value of the money; but if a tax on land muſt make it good, and you then expect to keep yours, you will act in ſuch caſe juſt like the man who lets fifty pounds to different perſons, and loſes all but one or two, and then gives two thouſand to have the fifty made good to him. Such truly would be your caſe and exceſs of folly.

To convince of this, and ſhow my fellow-citizens our perilous ſituation, and abſolute neceſſity of ſome ſuch plan as I have recommended, let the following ſtate of our national affairs in the preſent conjuncture be ſeriouſly attended to.

As I am not privy to the ſecrets of ſtate, I muſt proceed on what Congreſs has publiſhed, and the nature of things. I truſt if my ſuppoſitions ſhall be impartially tried, they will be found not to exceed real matters of fact.—I ſuppoſe then, with the Pennſylvania author before recited, that if the different ſtate emiſſions are added to the continental, the total ſum may be an hundred and thirty millions of dollars. I have before at random gueſs ſuppoſed our loan-certificates to the amount of about thirty millions. Let us here only ſuppoſe them the half. Then the total amount of our national debt (excluſive of foreign) will be an hundred and forty-five millions of dollars. Then, according to the nature of things, we may ſuppoſe, as the firſt campaign, 1775, was not extenſive, and money not depreciated, that its expences amounted to about four or five millions. The ſecond, 1776, much more extenſive, but money not depreciated, its expences about fifteen or ſixteen millions. The third, 1777, ſtill more extenſive ſouth and north, the army furniſhed by foreign importations, and the money depreciated, perhaps at a medium of two for one, its expences forty-five millions. The fourth and laſt, 1778, as extenſive as the former, but no extraordinary importation of arms and ammunition, money depreciated at a medium of four for one, its expences eighty millions. The total then an hundred and forty-five millions, as before ſuppoſed.—To proceed, if our independence ſhould be acknowledged before the next campaign opens, and a ceſſation of arms enſue, we muſt ſtill keep our armies ſouth, weſt and north, at leaſt for the year 1779. If no truce enſues, the campaign ought to be more extenſive than any of the former, and puſhed with vigour. Let us only ſuppoſe it equal to the laſt, and the preſent depreciation in all the neceſſaries for the army, at the loweſt medium, fifteen for one. In that ratio or proportion the next campaign will coſt us *three hundred millions.*—Whence is this money to be had? Muſt it be paid from new emiſſions? What then will the whole be good for? Or muſt the whole of our preſent emiſſions be got more than twice over into our loans? If even this impoſſibility could be done, it would make our national debt four hundred and forty-five millions, and the yearly intereſt near twenty millions, excluſive of the money now emitted.—Hence our only remedy will be an immediate levying of taxes. The New-Jerſey quota, purſuant to the reſolves of Congreſs, would be in theſe expences for the next campaign ſix millions, not of dollars, but of pounds. And hence every farmer who pays ten pounds as his ſhare of the hundred thouſand, which is this ſpring collecting, will have to pay in the other ſix hundred, and ſo on more or leſs, in proportion to what his ſhare is in the tax now collecting. Now, gentlemen farmers and mechanicks, you may depend upon it that muſt and will be your caſe, if things go on this year as it has begun. If any one ſhould preſume to feign this repreſentation an idle gaſconade or phantom, let him examine it to the bottom, and he will find it to be true; and fatal experience will certainly prove it ſo, unleſs prevented by a timely and effectual remedy.

Here you are to conſider two things,

1. That all the money and bank-notes now emitted, or hereafter to be emitted, muſt be paid in again and deſtroyed. It is not to be ſuppoſed that farmers and mechanicks, though ſo far ſuperior in numbers, have or ever ſhall have the half of this money and the notes in their poſſeſſion at the original diviſion. The moſt of it is, and ever will be, on ſuch diviſion, with the monied part of the community. They now poſſeſs it, with you, at the true value, fifteen or twenty for one. The whole of it cannot be brought to its firſt value. What it is depreciated muſt be loſt ſomewhere. Hence ſuppoſe an hundred millions muſt be ſunk to bring the reſt to its original value. Suppoſe alſo that of that ſum forty millions are in the poſſeſſion of the farmers and mechanicks, and the ſixty millions in that of the monied men. Then if the whole ſum muſt be ſunk by taxes on real property, it is as clear as ſun at noon day, that farmers and mechanicks muſt give up all they have firſt, and then purchaſe the ſixty millions from the monied part, for their produce, or ſtock and herds, or their lands, and then the remaining thirty millions (worth as much as the whole before) will ſtill be in the poſſeſſion of the monied part of the community. As the national debt increaſes, ſo will this fatal evil to farmers and mechanicks increaſe. If you conſider this inevitable conſequence, can you heſitate a moment to deliver up all the money you have, and receive your juſt proportion of what is the true national debt, and ſo remain upon an equitable footing with the monied men. While you cordially aſſiſt in defending the rich in their juſtly acquired riches, can you avoid deteſting the luxurious ſpendthrift, the curſe to civil ſociety, preying upon *your* vitals, and ſupporting his extravagance at your expence?—View the ladies of ſuch gallants of this our age and country, dreſſed off in their top-gallant ſails at the moderate price of thirty, forty or fifty pounds for each ſuch ſuit, while they are driving in their phætons or coaches and four, caſt their ſupercillious ſneers of diſdain at you, while honeſtly and induſtriouſly employed to procure a comfortable ſubſiſtence. I ſay, while you reflect upon this, can you brook the thoughts of your labouring and toiling, only to make thouſands and millions of depreciated money good in ſuch hands, and throw immenſe riches into their coffers, only to ſupport their extravagance? Surely no!

2. You are to conſider the ſad alternative to which this horrid depreciation of our currency has brought us.—It is in vain to hide things from the people at large, for fear our enemies ſhould know them: *Things*, which (if known) may be prevented before they are paſt recovery: *Things* which our enemies have long foreſeen, laboured hard to promote, and now are the only buoy to their ſinking hope of conqueſt.—I have before ſhewn that our next campaign, if carried on as begun, will coſt us three hundred millions of dollars, at the preſent depreciation. From what I have before obſerved, it is inconteſtibly evident, either that Congreſs muſt have negotiated for a ſufficient ſum from foreign powers, or that the method I have adviſed, or a ſimilar one, muſt be purſued.—If the firſt, it will be only a temporary remedy; in the courſe of one year the tories and monied men will have it hoarded up out of circulation, and the next year we will have this whole ſum of hard caſh an additional debt upon our backs, our original evil ſtill remaining, and ourſelves next year in a worſe dilemma. If Congreſs ſhould not have engaged this money, what then? Can we expect our armies will fight without pay? Can we ſupply them without money? Or will we permit them to let their weapons drop, with *victory, glorious victory* (under the farther ſmiles of Heaven on their juſt exertions) at their command? If ſuch an awful event ſhould happen, what then would you, friends to liberty and your country, have to expect? What profit would your money be to you then? Would you then get one for fifteen or twenty? No, not one farthing for thouſands and millions; and all your herds and flocks, lands and poſſeſſions were gone with your money, and yourſelves and children, and childrens children, were ſlaves of ſlaves for ever.—If mine or a ſimilar plan was carried into execution, and the abuſes in the ſtaff department of our army redreſſed, a moſt vigorous campaign might be carried on, at the expence of about ſix or ſeven millions of dollars, and all the grievances of the military department of our army at once redreſſed. In what I have on this ſuppoſition aſſerted, I do not guide myſelf by our former campaigns. It has long been obſerved by men of judgment, that our military operations have been carried on with moſt wanton deſtruction and unneceſſary expences, but comparing it with that of other nations. Holland, for a number of years ſucceſſively, carried on a war againſt Spain, then the moſt powerful monarch in Europe, both offenſive and defenſive, at the annual expence of nine millions of guilders. Such guilder is worth three ſhillings York currency. Its amount is conſequently three millions three hundred and ſeventy five thouſand dollars, with the addition of a moderate ſum on any extraordinary occaſion. With this ſum they held an army ſufficient to garriſon their own towns and fortreſſes, which were numerous; and to lay ſiege to and take many of the ſtrongeſt places from their enemies; and withal, a fleet ſufficient to keep the command of their coaſt and protect their extenſive trade; and almoſt all their troops were levied in foreign countries.—It may be ſaid, that our land carriage is vaſtly more expenſive than theirs by water. I acknowledge it. I find, however, by their calculating an intended campaign, proviſion made for a great number of horſes and carriages to attend the army. I have for this, and the neceſſaries of the army imported at a great riſk, allowed about double. The New-Jerſey quota of this ſum would be about an hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, and the farmer who pays ten pounds in the tax this ſpring collecting, would have to pay about thirteen towards a whole year's expence of the war. There would then be no enlarging of our national debt, no intereſt to be paid, no unneceſſary loan-officers to be maintained—Who then, in good conſcience, can oppoſe ſo ſalutary and neceſſary a meaſure? It appears to me that none can nor will, but ſuch as are bent upon making their fortunes at the expence of others; or ſuch enemies to their country as have eagerly promoted this evil, and hoped for our ruin from it, when they were forced to doubt the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms.

As I am pleaſed to ſee the community become ſenſible of the evils this depreciation has brought upon us, I am willing that every method propoſed for its redreſs ſhould be thoroughly canvaſſed. As I was writing my former number, the piece, Sir, in your Gazette, ſigned *Caius*, fell into my hands. My eager deſire for the welfare of my country urged me to trace his plan in its nature and tendency.—As to his idea of remedying the evil by taxes in the ordinary way, I have given my reaſons againſt in the courſe of theſe numbers. His plan for doing it by annuities would rather increaſe than diminiſh our diſtreſſes. I humbly conceive that this plan ſuppoſes we are about ſinking our national debt, as if the war was over, whereas our daily expences multiply upon us in the ſame proportion as our money has depreciated. If the next campaign is to coſt New-Jerſey ſix millions of pounds, will my friend, in ſuch caſe, think of taking three hundred thouſand pounds out of circulation, at twenty-ſeven thouſand pounds annual intereſt?—Secondly, he does not ſeem to recollect that three hundred thouſand pounds now is actually worth no more than twenty thouſand original value; that the intereſt for one year after the money had recovered its value ſhould be ſeven thouſand pounds more than the whole principal.

Thus, my fellow citizens, I have laid before you the different plans propoſed for the recovery of the loſt value of our money. I have freely adopted that for taxing the *money itſelf.* I have preferred doing the whole of it at once, to that of the Real Farmer doing it by twenty-five per cent. Becauſe, 1. The abſolute neceſſities of our preſent affairs demands ſuch a ſtep. 2. It will be eventually the ſame to the preſent owners of the money. If they get the value of their money, is it not better to compleat the exchange in one day than four or five years? 3. It will

[*For the remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

* *Let it here be obſerved, that formerly there was a proper proportion between the price of lands and that of its produce, and other articles of commerce; ſo if lands were purchaſed at 5 l. per acre, and twenty acres of that land, well prepared, would yield a crop, at a medium, of 200 buſhels, and that would ſell at 6 s. per buſhel, then the produce was 60 l. and the land an hundred. In the depreciated money it ſtands thus; 200 buſhels at 15 dollars, is 1125 l. The land at four for one, will be 400 l. See the unreaſonable odds. I am ſure if the monied men were perſuaded that money ſhould be taxed, or pay in proportion for recovering its value, they would ſoon be willing to give 80 l. or 90 l. or 100 l. per acre. Which ſhows how much the farmers are oppreſſed by this partial tax.*

COLOGNE, *Dec.* 25.

OUR accounts from Mentz mention, that an officer of ſome dignity had delivered a memorial to the Elector, in which is repreſented in the ſtrongeſt manner the neceſſity there is for the Eſtates of the Empire to unite and raiſe an army of 50,000 or 60,000 men, as well for the defence of the empire, as to concur in the ſettlement of the affairs of Bavaria. Theſe accounts add that this piece is well drawn up, and much approved of.

Toulon, Dec. 30. We learn from Paris, that an Engliſh Commiſſary, taken ſome time ſince on board a Piedmonteſe veſſel, who had been charged by the Court of London to negociate with different Courts of Europe, had had all his papers ſeized, by which means our Court has gained the knowledge of the ſucceſs of all his negociations.

LONDON.

Jan. 8. An expedition againſt ſeveral of the principal ports of America next ſpring is certainly intended to be carried into execution as early as the ſeaſon will permit: Boſton and Charleſtown in South-Carolina will have the firſt viſits, and are to be puſhed with ſuch vigour as leave no doubt of ſucceſs.

The enſuing campaign in America, at the ſame time that it will be the moſt vigorous on the part of government, will probably be the laſt, for two reaſons: If any thing material is done it may open a ſucceſsful negociation; if the contrary, adminiſtration, it is ſaid, are determined to ſacrifice no more troops in that quarter.

Yeſterday twelve large ſhips were taken up into government ſervice, and ordered to be got ready to proceed to Portſmouth, to take on board the troops for America, which are to be at the firſt mentioned place by the 20th.

Jan. 19. The ways and means for the preſent year are, it ſeems, now determined; nine millions at eight per cent. To pay the intereſt of this exorbitant load of debt, 20s. more is to be laid upon wheels, and 10s. per ann. upon all maid ſervants kept in every family, above one.

Yeſterday in the afternoon two gentlemen, natives of America, arrived at the hotel, Jermain-ſtreet, St. James's, from France, where they landed a few days ago from America, and are reported to be charged with commiſſions of great importance to negociate with government.

Lord Sandwich and Sir Hugh Palliſer are to reſign immediately after the trial of Admiral Kepple; and the Earl of Carliſle is to ſucceed Lord Sandwich, and Governor Johnſtone Sir Hugh Palliſer.

A bill is to be brought into Parliament in a few days (it is expected to-morrow) for recruiting the army; when the pariſhes, it is expected, will be obliged to furniſh a proportionable quota throughout Great-Britain.

Jan. 21. Some private advices being received from Sir Joſeph York at the Hague, that the French Miniſtry have in view ſome intereſting manœuvre to be executed by the Breſt fleet. Orders were yeſterday ſent to the ſea ports for a number of men of war to proceed immediately to Plymouth Sound, and there wait for further inſtructions.

A cartel for the exchange of priſoners with France is at length ſettled, and veſſels are taking up to bring them over.

Jan. 22. Yeſterday the Houſe of Lords had under conſideration Lord Percey's divorce bill. Several witneſſes were examined to prove that Lady Percy had been guilty of adultery, one of whom ſwore, that he had ſeen her Ladyſhip and Mr. Bird in bed together; after which the bill was referred to a committee.

Feb. 4. Count Almodaver, it is moſt poſitively affirmed, is at this very moment in actual poſſeſſion of diſpatches from the court of Spain, adviſing his excellency of the depoſing of his Catholic Majeſty in favour of his ſon, but that no diſturbance had ariſen to the ſtate on that occaſion.

The above mentioned moſt extraordinary event is ſaid to have been brought about through the intrigue of the French faction at Madrid, in order to introduce into power a ſett of miniſters, who had previouſly engaged to take an active part with France againſt their envied foe of Great-Britain.

The court of France have actually preſented a memorial to the States-General, complaining of their condeſcention, as they are pleaſed to term their late conduct towards Great-Britain, reſpecting her late capture of ſeveral of their merchantmen, and peremptorally inſiſting that the Dutch ſhall either oblige the Engliſh to ſuffer them to trade to America freely and openly, or declare for war immediately, either in favour of France or Britain.

Feb. 6. Their High Mightineſſes of Holland are ſaid to have taken great diſguſt at the inſolence of the French memorial lately preſented through their ambaſſador at the Hague, in conſequence of which ſeveral conferences have been held with Sir Joſeph York, highly favourable to the views of Great-Britain.

It is reported, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, purſuant to inſtructions from his court, is taking all proper ſteps to bring about a reconciliation between the French and Britiſh courts, and that he has juſt laid a plan before the miniſtry for that purpoſe, which is now under conſideration.

It is reported that thirty-three ſail of the line and a fleet of tranſports now lie in Breſt-water; that fourteen ſail of the line, beſides a number of frigates, are in the harbour; and that Spain is to join France in the month of April, with twenty-nine ſail of the line.

It is now certain that General Clinton has deſired to be recalled. The command in chief in America has, it is ſaid, been offered to Sir Guy Carleton, who has refuſed it, and it is generally thought General Murray will be appointed.

Feb. 8. The grand fleet which is to rendezvous at Spithead the middle of March, will conſiſt of two firſt rates, four ſecond rates, twelve third rates, nine fifth rates, ſix frigates, four bomb-tenders and two fire-ſhips, beſides ſix cutters to attend the firſt and ſecond rates. There are to be three Admirals and one Commodore; and it is further ſaid, that ſome gentlemen who have not yet had any principal command in the preſent diſturbances, will have appointments in the above fleet.

As ſoon as Admiral Keppel's trial is over, a motion will be made in the Houſe of Commons to expel Sir Hugh Palliſer from his ſeat in that Houſe.

Freſh inſtructions have been ſent to all the commanders on different ſtations, to make prizes of all ſhips, of what nation ſoever, that ſhall be found trading with the Americans.

Feb. 27. Admiral Arbuthnot is appointed Commander of the fleet in America, in the room of Admiral Gambier, who is to come home.

March 3. General Clinton has ſent to the Secretary of War a letter he has received from General Waſhington, deſiring the return of General Burgoyne, and every other officer above the rank of Captain, that has been releaſed without exchange; and it is ſaid that a copy of General Waſhington's letter has been incloſed to every officer in England that is on his parole.

Laſt Friday evening an expreſs arrived at Lord Suffolk's from Sir R. M. Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Vienna, with diſpatches, dated Feb. 15, and containing the important news, that the differences between Auſtria and Pruſſia were at laſt happily ſettled and concluded, according to the propoſal of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and that the treaty of peace would be formally ſigned in a few days.

The particulars of this happy event are thus ſhortly ſtated: "That in conſequence of the mediation undertaken by the Courts of Peterſburgh and Verſailles, his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia had declared his ultimate and invariable reſolution not to liſten to any propoſal of peace, until the Court of Vienna ſhall conſent to reſtore the electorate of Bavaria to its legitimate heir and proprietor, the Elector Palatine; that the Court of Vienna, finding it difficult to authenticate its claims and titles to the ſaid Electorate, and being urged thereto by the mediating powers, had acceded, on the 10th ult. to his Pruſſian Majeſty's propoſitions, excepting only a ſmall diſtrict of Bavaria, for which a renunciation of ſome fœderal rights, &c. were offered as equivalent; that this laſt propoſition had in return been accepted by the King of Pruſſia, on the 13th following, and that thus the public tranquility had been reſtored to the German empire, its laws and conſtitutions preſerved inviolate, and the poſſeſſion of its reſpective Princes ſecured, by the generous and diſintereſted eaſe and interference of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia."

The trial of Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer is ordered to be brought on the 18th of March.

EDINBURGH, February 6.

Extract of a letter from London, February 4.

"The packet in 21 days from New-York, brings the agreeable account of the arrival of a fleet of victualers at that place from Corke; a miſcarriage of that fleet might have been of fatal conſequences, the proviſions for the army being nearly exhauſted.

"There is a rumour of peace with France, but it gains little credit, and is ſuppoſed to be a manœuvre of the Spaniſh ambaſſador here, to gain time, till the French and Spaniſh fleets have made a junction.

"The talk of the day is that all the troops are to be recalled from America (only leaving as many as will garriſon ſome of the frontier towns) Lord Amherſt having given his opinion in the cabinet that war cannot be carried on with America and France at the ſame time with vigour. It is therefore intended to exert all our ſtrength againſt France in the firſt place."

On Tueſday evening a great number of people aſſembled at the new erected Popiſh chapel at the foot of Chalmer's cloſe, which they ſet fire to and conſumed. The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, with the Duke of Buccleugh's Fencibles and the town-guard, attended, and endeavoured to pacify the mob, but in vain, upon which four perſons who were active in the riot were ſeized and lodged in the Caſtle. Next day a large mob went to a Popiſh chapel in Blackfriars wynd, in which the clergyman alſo reſided, which they diſmantled, and carried off and deſtroyed all the furniture, books, &c. they alſo diſmantled the houſes of ſome other Roman Catholics, and then proceeded to the houſe of Principal Robertſon, but did very little damage there, a large party of the Fencibles being ſent to the College for his protection. Nine or ten more people were taken up to the Caſtle. On Wedneſday afternoon ſome troops of dragoons arrived in town, who with the Fencibles and town-guard have continued to patrole the ſtreets, and no material diſturbance has happened ſince that time. The Provoſt and Magiſtrates ſent through a Proclamation on Wedneſday informing the people, that if any further outrages were committed they would be fired upon by the military. The above outrages are ſhocking at any time, but what renders them ſtill more inexcuſable is (as we mentioned in our laſt, from the beſt authority) that the Roman Catholic bill is not to be brought into Parliament."

CHARLESTOWN, March 24.

On the 7th inſtant, ſome of the enemy's cruizers drove a ſchooner from New-England on the reef of St. Santee; on the 9th, a ſhip from Boſton (the old Live Oak, built in the year 1749) Capt. Chapman, was drove aſhore near the ſame place; on the 10th and 11th, two of them appeared in ſight of this town, and chaſed a brig in. Laſt Thurſday, two of them, a ſchooner of ten and a ſloop of eight guns, chaſed a ſloop back, Capt. Howland, coming out of Bull's inlet, and about midnight ſent in their two boats, who boarded and carried her, after a brave reſiſtance, wherein the enemy loſt a lieutenant, a boatſwain, and a carpenter, killed, and four men wounded; Capt. Howland had one man killed, himſelf and another badly wounded. There were ſixteen men in the two boats, and thirteen on board the ſloop, but the latter had only four ſwivels and four muſkets (no pikes or cutlaſſes) and the enemy were on board before they could give a ſecond diſcharge. The vanquiſhed were treated with great inhumanity; and after being ſtripped to the buttons in their ſleeves, and the very ſhoes, all the priſoners, except Capt. Howland and two of his crew, were put aſhore in the boat, among them the wounded man, who had a ſwivel gun-ſhot paſſed through his neck. The ſloop had 25 hogſheads of tobacco on board. On Friday, a privateer ſnow chaſed a brig from Boſton aſhore near Winyah, and got her off before the militia could come to her aſſiſtance.

According to advices from Bermuda, the inhabitants were in a ſtarving condition; the Britiſh ſoldiers (who had no other proviſion than 7 herrings, and an allowance of oatmeal *per* day) having deſtroyed, and deſtroying, all the live ſtock of every kind. In ſhort, both inhabitants and ſoldiery were in ſo alarming a ſituation, that the Governor has permitted ſalt to be exported to this continent, upon condition that the veſſels return with nothing but proviſions to the weſt end, which, for that purpoſe, is put into a kind of neutral ſtate, and he has condeſcended to write paſſports, entreating that the cruiſers on both ſides may not moleſt the veſſels ſo employed.

It is remarkable, that in the account publiſhed in Georgia, *by authority*, of the taking of Savannah, after the number of priſoners is particularly mentioned, it is added, that "*eighty three rebels were found dead on the common;*" not a ſyllable of *any wounded!* A gentleman, lately eſcaped from Georgia, gives as the reaſon, that Sir James Baird's light infantry, in tenderneſs to the *wounded*, diſpatched them *all* with eight or ten ſtabs of the bayonet, except Col. Walton, who happened to fall into the hands of a gentleman that had not renounced humanity.

Col. Campbell, in his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Savannah, the 19th of January, mentions the ſame number of *dead* found on the field, but adds 11 wounded; a very uncommon proportion indeed in the uſual way of military rencounters! But the Colonel ſays, Sir James, "with *his uſual gallantry*, terminated the fate of the day with *brilliant ſucceſs*."

The face of our affairs ſeems to be changing with the opening ſpring, and to flatter us with propitious events. The militia now flock to the camp in the interior country with alacrity, and expreſs the moſt earneſt deſire for an early and active campaign: his Excellency our Governor arrived there laſt Thurſday, in perfect health; he is accompanied by Major Pierce Butler, who, notwithſtanding his indifferent ſtate of health, has taken upon him the laborious duty of Adjutant-General. The army on the frontiers, under the command of Brigadier-General Williamſon, daily increaſes in force; and the continental troops, under the immediate command of Major-General Lincoln, have within theſe few days made a movement, in conſequence of the enemy in Georgia, under Brigadier General Prevoſt, again attempting to advance into the country. All our armies are plentifully ſupplied, in good health and high ſpirits; and it is to be hoped, that the abominable practice of monopolizers, extortioners, and ſome of the modern ſpeculators, will ſoon meet with ſuch a check as may moſt effectually baffle the inſidious projects of our ſecret enemies, and relieve the people who are moſt aggrieved thereby.

March 30. Our advices from Head-Quarters inform of an unſucceſsful expedition of two of our gallies and an armed ſloop, againſt a galley and an armed ſloop of the enemy, that were ſtationed a little above Abercorn creek. The following is the moſt authentic account of that affair that has been yet received: On the 20th inſtant our two gallies and ſloop ſet off from Puryſburgh about midnight, and intended to have boarded the enemy's veſſels immediately, but by ſome unlucky fatality the ſloop got aſhore before ſhe had proceeded two miles, and the largeſt galley met with the ſame accident, when within a mile of the enemy's veſſels. By theſe misfortunes, our veſſels were retarded from their intended attack till the enemy were apprized of their approach, and had time to be reinforced by an armed flat, and to have a maſked battery erected on the ſouth ſide of the river. At length the galley got off, and with the other proceeded to the attack next morning; but juſt as the action commenced, and when only within 250 yards of the Britiſh veſſels, ſhe again unfortunately got aground. The engagement began at 10, and continued with great fury and obſtinacy till near one o'clock, when 40 of our men being killed and wounded, among the former Capt. Campbell, and finding the enemy to be ſuperior, and no poſſibility of bringing the gallies off, they were at laſt obliged to abandon them and take to their boats, bringing off with them ſome of their wounded companions, and have ſince got up the river, where they were employed in getting off the ſloop.

Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Governor, with his Aids, and ſeveral Officers of rank, eſcorted by a detachment of the Charleſtown volunteers, ſet out for the camp at Orangeburgh.

April 2. The Britiſh forces in Georgia having advanced higher up the country, has occaſioned General Lincoln, with the main body of our army, to make a movement.

Gen. Williamſon's army is now conſiderably augmented; a detachment from it, conſiſting of ſix hundred horſe, under the command of Cols. Hammond and Pickins, have, within theſe few days, croſſed Savannah river, and were in Georgia when the laſt advices came away.

April 7. The Bayonets to the Britiſh Light Infantry Pieces taken at Beaufort on the 4th of February laſt, are of the moderate Length of Eighteen Inches!

Extract of a Letter from Camp, dated April 4.

"General Williamſon having ordered a detachment of horſe under the command of Lieut. Col. Ely Kerſhaw, acting in conjunction with Col. Twig's of Georgia (in all about 200 men) to croſs Savannah River at Beach Iſland, in order to facilitate the operations of Cols. Hammond and Pickens in the upper parts of that State; he croſſed the river accordingly, but not without being diſcovered by ſome perſons who gave notice thereof to the enemy: Lieut. Col. Prevoſt ordered Major Spurgen of the Carolina Loyaliſts, with Major Sharp of the Georgia Militia, to attack our detachment. On the 31ſt of March, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the parties met, the woods being very open and the moon ſhining bright, the enemy, amounting to about 200 attacked our people, and to it they went. The engagement laſted two hours, when the enemy gave way, leaving Spurgen and ſeveral others dead on the field. Our party purſued them two miles, and till they were within ſeven of the enemy's main body, and after deſtroying a ſtockade fort which the enemy had occupied, returned with Sharp, mortally wounded, and ſeveral other priſoners. Sharp is ſince dead. Our party ſuſtained no other loſs than three men wounded, none dangerouſly."———If all our Militia will only imitate theſe, how ſoon might we not remove the enemy from our Siſter State, and prevent a deluge of blood, by the Britiſh king's Indian allies.

A letter from one of the American Commiſſioners at the Court of France, dated 8th of December laſt, ſays, the deſign of the enemy, the enſuing campaign in America, is to lay waſte all they can on the Sea-Coaſts, and to harraſs the Frontiers of every State, with detachments from their troops in Canada and Florida, in conjunction with all the Tories and Indians they can collect.

The Daphne man of war, from off St. Auguſtine, has been at Georgia, and, we are told, ſailed from thence laſt Thurſday with four or five tranſports for New-York. Remain, at Tybee, the Vigilant, Captain Chriſtian; at Cockſpur, the Fowey, Capt. Henry; at Savannah (beſides the tranſports and a number of trading veſſels from New-York, the Weſt-Indies, and St. Auguſtine) three priſon ſhips, full of Americans; at St. Simon's the Spitfire and Bellona armed brigs, careening, their crews deſerting faſt; on a cruize, the Keppel armed brig, the ſhip Lord George Germaine,———and four or five ſmall craft, of St. Auguſtine; Captain Henry, of the Fowey, is ſaid to treat ſuch priſoners as fall into his hands with great humanity. The Unicorn is gone to her ſtation at New-Providence.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 30.

By an expreſs, which arrived here a few days ago from the frontiers, we are informed of the following barbarities having been lately committed by the ſavages in thoſe parts, viz. That on Friday the 19th ult. Thomas Campbell and his two children, of Yohogania county, John Vannatree's family, on the Ohio, and a family or two on the frontiers of Pennſylvania, were killed and ſcalped by the Indians; and on the 27th following, Samuel Glaſs's wife and child, a negroe wench, and three children, were likewiſe killed and ſcalped by the Indians.

We are informed, by good authority, that the States

of Holland have at length ordered repriſals to be made on the Engliſh for the injuries which their commerce hath ſuſtained from them, and that in conſequence thereof, and as a farther ſecurity to the trade of the ſtates, a number of ſhips of war, frigates, and other armed veſſels, have been equipped to cruiſe againſt the Engliſh.

BOSTON, *April 26.*

We have the pleaſure to acquaint the public, that laſt Thurſday evening arrived here the Continental Frigate Queen of France, Capt. Olney, with the ſhip Maria, of 16 guns, three brigs, and the ſchooner Hibernia, being the remainder of the eight ſail captured by the Warren, Queen of France and Ranger.

The Ranger, Capt. Simpſon, is arrived at Portſmouth, with the other brig and ſchooner Chance.

Laſt evening the brig Tyrannicide, Capt. Allen Hallet, belonging to this State, returned into port from a ſucceſsful cruize, having taken, ſince the brig Revenge mentioned in our laſt, a ſchooner bound from the Weſt-Indies for Newfoundland, laden with rum, ſugar and melaſſes; and on Tueſday laſt a fine ſhip of 300 tons, mounting 14 ſix pounders, bound from Scotland for New-York, laden with dry goods, and above 1000 barrels of proviſions, of different kinds.

April 29. We hear the plundering tories have lately made a ſecond viſit to Nantucket. Laſt Monday ſe'nnight they went in four ſmall ſchooners to that iſland, armed with only ſwivel guns. They carried off ſix hundred barrels of oil, five hundred of which belonged to a Jew at Newport, and four ſmall veſſels. They left the iſland on Friday following. A ſingle well armed brig or ſchooner might with eaſe have taken them all. Upon the appearance of a ſail, they were in conſternation; all hands embarked with their plunder, and rowed from the iſland againſt wind and tide.

All the half pay officers in the Britiſh naval ſervice, at New-York and other places in America, we hear, are ordered to Britain, to enter into full ſervice.

Friday laſt arrived here Captain Munro in a ſloop from Surrinam, after a paſſage of thirty-ſix days. By this veſſel we learn that a ſhip had arrived there from Holland in thirty days, as ſhort a paſſage as was almoſt ever known, which brought an account there, that Holland had been nearer to a revolution than was ever remembered ſince the ſeven provinces were formed into a diſtinct ſtate: That the commotions had not yet ſubſided; and that their High Mightineſſes, the States General, were in great perplexity how to conduct affairs in this trying ſituation. The court of London, it is ſaid, has peremptorily demanded the twelve ſhips of the line, and the land forces which Holland is bound by treaty to furniſh, in caſe France declares war againſt the former. The States know not how to comply with this demand, nor how to evade it. The Stadholder, and ſome leading men in the city of Rotterdam, are warmly in the Britiſh intereſt; and the court of London ſpares no coſt or pains in their preſent critical ſituation to increaſe this intereſt. On the other hand the generality of the merchants and inhabitants of the United States warmly oppoſe a compliance with this demand, and every meaſure propoſed to be taken in ſupport of Britain: They complain loudly, in the moſt determined manner, that the flag of Holland has been groſly inſulted, and the rights of their neutrality ſhamefully violated by the Britiſh cruizers: That the moſt intolerable depredations have been made upon their trade, under pretence of ſtopping ſupplies from going to France and America: That a great part of their Norway fleet had been taken by Engliſh ſhips, and no ſatisfactory anſwer given to their complaints on this head. Amſterdam, the firſt city in Holland, takes the lead in theſe warm remonſtrances; a large number of the principal merchants, and men of the firſt eſtates and influence, lately went in a body in near forty coaches to the Hague, to preſent them to their High Mightineſſes. They inſiſt that the fleet and arms of Holland ſhould not be employed for the ſupport of a power that would ruin its commerce, and wiſhes to monopolize the trade of the whole world. They publicly declare, that rather than ſubmit to this, they will take their ſhips and merchandize to France and other powers, where they ſhall find protection. They call upon the States to defend the trade of their ſubjects, and the honour of their king. They offer the loan of any ſum, ſhould it be needed for the purpoſe; and ſcruple not to intimate, that if this is not done ſoon, they will do it at their own charge, and indemnify themſelves for the loſſes they have ſuſtained. At the ſame time they profeſs their deſires for an accommodation between France, England and America, that ſhall be fair and reaſonable, and not prejudicial to the trade of Holland, and the other maratime powers in Europe.—This is a general idea of affairs in Holland, given by an intelligent perſon who came from Surrinam in the above mentioned veſſel.—America ought to know its own importance; to be ſteady to its allies and friends; and to extend its views in all treaties to the whole commercial world.

It is ſaid the prizes taken by the Warren, &c. turn out richer than was at firſt expected; every day, in unlading them, new diſcoveries are made of valuable articles, not included in the invoice. The collective value, it is now ſuppoſed, will exceed an hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

We hear the American refugees in England have loſt their hopes of returning in triumph to this country. They deſpair of having their former boaſts accompliſhed, of ſeeing America under a Britiſh military government, and all the leaders of the revolution hanged. They are accordingly retiring to Yorkſhire, Wales, and the remoteſt corners of Britain, the bounty of tyranny not allowing them to live in ſplendor.

Captain Richard Salter arrived at Portſmouth laſt Monday from Teneriffe in a ſhort paſſage, and ſays that the French have taken Senegal, on the coaſt of Africa.

The Scotch papers are ſtuffed with the proceedings of mobs, &c. who have aſſembled in every quarter of that Kingdom, where any houſes were ſuppoſed to be appropriated for the exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion, and demoliſhed them, notwithſtanding the interpoſition and threats of the civil and military authority, who repeatedly aſſembled to quell the rioters—but to little effect. All the corporations in the Proteſtant intereſt in Edinburgh, &c. have had meetings, and petitioned their repreſentatives in parliament to oppoſe in the moſt ſtrenuous manner any bill that ſhould be brought in for the repeal of the penal laws of that kingdom then in force, reſpecting the popiſh religion—as ſolemnly guaranteed to them at the union.

Laſt Thurſday two ſmall privateers from New-York were carried into New-London, by the Hancock and Beaver privateers from that port; alſo two ſloops and a ſchooner retaken, the latter belonged to this State.

PROVIDENCE, *April 24.*

Thurſday laſt arrived in town, the honorable Brigadier General Stark. The real whigs in this State conſider as a good omen, that the vanquiſher of the Britiſh king and parliament, at Saratoga, has now with him *that man*, who, at Bennington, prepared the grand *Burgoynade* which happened on the 17th of October, 1777; and the *enemy* being well acquainted with the merit of the Generals Glover and Cornel, who are alſo in this department, we are ſatisfied they will be very *cautious* how they knock at our *Gates*.

CHATHAM, *May 4.*

We hear, from undoubted authority, from New-York, that four regiments of the enemy are actually embarked for ſea, and, from circumſtances, 'tis thought a general embarkation will ſhortly take place.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from General SCHUYLER *to General* WASHINGTON, *dated Albany, April 27, 1779.*

"Laſt night Capt. Graham, of Van Schaick's, delivered me diſpatches from that officer, adviſing me of the ſucceſs of the troops of the United States under his command, on the enterprize againſt Onondaga; for particulars permit me to refer your Excellency to the incloſed papers.

"The ſecrecy, diſpatch and propriety with which Col. Van Schaick has executed his orders, do him great honour, and he is highly ſatisfied with the conduct of the officers and troops that accompanied him on the expedition."

Fort-Schuyler, April 24. 1779.

Minutes and Proceedings of the Onondaga expedition.

EARLY on Monday morning, the 19th inſt. I marched from Fort Schuyler with a detachment of troops, conſiſting of 558 men, including officers, and after putting eight days proviſion into 29 batteaux which had been conveyed over the carrying-place in the night, and leaving a ſufficient number of ſoldiers to aſſiſt the batteaux-men to get the boats down Wood-Creek, with five officers to hurry them on, the remainder of the troops marched to the old Scow place, 22 miles by land, but much more by water; the troops arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. but the boats did not all arrive till 10 o'clock, having been much obſtructed by trees which had fallen acroſs the creek. As ſoon as the boats arrived, the whole of the troops embarked, and upon entering the Oneida lake, were much impeded by a cold head wind, made one halt in the night for the rearmoſt boats to come up, and proceeded to Priſſer's Bay, where we arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th inſtant, to wait again for the coming up of all the boats, when we continued with as much expedition as poſſible to the Onondaga landing, oppoſite to Old Fort Brewerton, and arrived there at 3 o'clock P. M. from whence, after leaving the boats with a proper guard, we marched 8 or 9 miles on our way to the Onondaga ſettlement, and lay on our arms all night without fire, not being able to continue our march in the dark. (The night cold.)

Very early on the 21ſt we proceeded on to the Salt Lake, forded an arm of that lake 200 yards over and 4 feet deep a conſiderable part of the way; puſhed on to the Onondaga Creek, where Captian Graham with his company of light infantry took an Onondaga warrior priſoner, which was the firſt Indian we had diſcovered; ordered Captain Graham to endeavour to ſurround the firſt Onondaga ſettlements, which were about two miles off, and hattening on the troops by companies as they croſſed the creek upon a log (the creek not being fordable) I ſoon arrived with the whole of the detachment at the principal caſtle; but was before appriſed of their having diſcovered our advanced parties while they were taking ſome priſoners; upon which I ordered different routes to be taken by ſeveral different detachments, in order to ſurround as many of their ſettlements as poſſible at the ſame time, which extended 8 miles in length, with ſome ſcattered habitations lying back of the caſtles, and on the oppoſite ſide of the creek, but notwithſtanding we entered their firſt ſettlement in the moſt ſecret manner and quite undiſcovered by them, they ſoon received the alarm throughout the whole and fled to the woods, but without being able to carry off any thing with them. We took 33 Indians and one white man priſoners, and killed 12 Indians. The whole of their ſettlements, conſiſting of about 50 houſes, with a large quantity of corn and beans, were burnt, a number of fine horſes, and every other kind of ſtock we found were killed, about 100 guns, ſome of which were rifles, were found among the plunder, the whole of which, after the men had loaded themſelves with as much as they could carry, was deſtroyed, with a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, one ſwivel, taken at the Council-Houſe, had the trunnions broke off, and was otherwiſe damaged, and in fine the deſtruction of all their ſettlements was compleat. After which we began our march back, recroſſed the creek and forded the arm of the lake, along ſide of which we encamped on very good ground, having been once interrupted in our return by a ſmall party of Indians, who fired at us from the oppoſite ſide of the creek, but were ſoon beat off by Lieut. Evans's rifle-men, with the loſs of one killed on the part of the enemy, and none on our own; (fair weather all this day) 22d, marched down to the landing, found the batteaux in good order, reimbarked and rowed to the Seven Mile Iſland, where we encamped.—Fair weather—23d, croſſed the lake, and landed two miles up Wood-Creek, at two o'clock, left two companies to guard and aſſiſt the batteaux-men in getting up the boats, marched 8 miles and encamped along ſide of Fiſh-Creek. Fair weather. Saturday 24th, ſmall ſhowers of rain on our march to the fort, where we arrived at 12 o'clock, having been out five days and an half, the whole diſtance of going and returning being 180 miles, not having loſt a ſingle man. G. V. SCHAICK.

A Return of Priſoners taken, and the number of killed in the Onondaga caſtle, on the 21ſt of April, 1779.

Two Sachems, 6 warriors, 12 women, 13 children, 1 white man, priſoners. Twelve killed, chiefly warriors.

(Copy) G. V. SCHAICK, Col.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Laſt night the brig Convention, Capt. Allen, arrived here in three weeks from Martinico, by whom we learn, that the French and Engliſh fleets were ſtill in harbour, watching each others motions; that a Cartel is ſettled with Admiral Byron for the exchange of American priſoners, five of whom came paſſengers with him; that great ſickneſs prevails on board the Engliſh fleet at St. Lucia; and that the day before he ſailed a 50 gun ſhip and twelve ſail of tranſports arrived at Martinico from Old France, being part of a fleet of 50 ſail of tranſports, under convoy of five men of war, which they parted with at ſea, bound to that place.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Pitt, dated April 20.

"We have certain accounts here of a woman on Cheat River killing one Indian, wounding another with a broad ax, and making her eſcape. On my way over the Laurel Hill, I heard of Mr. Sampſon's ſon being taken by the Indians at his plantation, and another man and woman of that neighbourhood. About the 9th a party of four men were ſent expreſs from this poſt for Hannah's Town, and every one found dead and ſcalped about 15 miles from this on the great road.—13th, David Morgan, of Monongalia county, being at his field near a fort, diſcovered two Indians creeping up to a few young people, who were at work in the field; he gave the children the alarm, and upon the Indians purſuing them he ſhot down the foremoſt, the other purſued him, made a blow at him with his tomahawk, cut off his little finger, and the ſecond almoſt through; they then cloſed and ſtruggled for the Indian's knife, which Mr. Morgan got hold of, drew it through the hand of the ſavage and ſtabbed him; upon which they diſengaged. Mr. Morgan made to the fort, and the other to the woods. A party immediately ſet out, found the one dead and the wounded ſitting; he aſked mercy, and it was granted; but on their way in he became ſurly, one of the party tomahawked him, and took in both their ſcalps.—14th, at Cavell's Mill, a man who had fled from the north ſide of the Pennſylvania road was hunting his horſe, he diſcovered two Indians ſkulking in a thicket within a few hundred yards of the houſe, he fired and wounded one of them, then ran to the houſe, where a few more joined him, they followed the track, found him, and took his ſcalp; they purſued the other, but he made his eſcape. 16th, David Maxwell and his wife were killed and ſcalped at Bruſh-run, within a few miles of Bradock's old road, their daughter (a young woman) was taken ſome time ago. By this you may obſerve that our ſituation is more alarming than you have ever ſeen it; nay, the very place where the inhabitants flew to for ſecurity is now become a dangerous frontier."

NEW-YORK, *May 3.*

Capt. Quill, in the privateer brig Chance, of this port, has taken and carried into Antigua a privateer ſchooner, from Virginia, William Smith, maſter, late of this town; and a brig from the Eaſtward, laden with oyl and lumber.

Prizes ſent in ſince our laſt.

Sloop Minerva, Tent, from Alexandria for Bilboa; the Hornet, of South-Carolina, of 16 ſix pounders; brig Nancy, Bently, from the Eaſtward for South-Carolina; ſchooner Diſpatch, from Plymouth for Gaudaloupe; a ſchooner, from Salem for Cape Francois; cutter Revenge, Cunningham, of 16 guns; brig Speedwell, Hale, from Martinico for Newberry; a ſchooner, formerly the Shelah, of this port; ſchooner Hancock, Lawton, from Boſton for Surrinam; brig General Lee, Patterſon, from the Iſle of Rhie, in France, for Philadelphia; ſchooner Grampus, Harlow, from Plymouth for Cape Francois; ſloop Flying Fiſh, Conway, from Alexandria for France; ſhip Swift, Whippey, from Dartmouth for South-Carolina; ſhip Jane, Caſtle, from Bourdeaux for Philadelphia; and ſhip Proſperity, Rotitoia, from Cadiz for Philadelphia.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed Tavern at the Falls of Schuylkill, now occupied by Mr. *Aaron Hunter*, which is to be entered upon at the expiration of his leaſe, or ſooner, if he and the future tenant ſhall agree.

Alſo, *to be Lett*, a Plantation of 125 acres at the *Fat-Land Ford*, on the ſouth ſide of Schuylkill. In lieu of rent certain repairs of the fences and premiſes, which were neceſſarily injured by the army during their encampment there, will be accepted. Enquire of WILLIAM SMITH. ¶

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A MAN, a COMPLEAT GARDENER and FARMER, would, on the Proſpect of a Conſtancy, engage on very low Terms. Any Gentleman in WANT of ſuch a Perſon, by leaving a Line with the Printers, ſhall be waited on. ‖1w.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, adjoining to Mrs. Mary Brown, and Mr. Evans, hatter; the ground on Market-ſtreet is 24½ feet, of which 4½ feet is left to form a nine feet alley, and runs 100 feet back; the front of the building is 20 feet on the ground floor, and 29 feet on the ſecond floor, extending over the whole alley; with a brick kitchen, a large wooden ſtable and a good neceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Meſſieurs BENJAMIN HARRESON, and JOSEPH CARSON, or Capt. CHARLES PEALE, in Market-ſtreet.

¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

JAMES BUTLAND,
FRINGE and LACE-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, that he is removed out of Front-ſtreet into Second-ſtreet, between the Bridge and Spruce-ſtreet, where may be had all kinds of UNIFORMS for the ARMY.

Shopkeepers, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, and others, may be ſupplied with all kinds of WORSTED BINDING, LININGS, TAPES, ſaddle orriſs, girth-webs, fringe of all ſorts, line and taſſels for bed and window curtains, &c. ¶

To be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th of May inſt. at the Coffee-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A VERY valuable tract of 418 acres of LAND, ſituate in Roxborough townſhip, in Morris county, New-Jerſey; it is very well timbered with large oak and hickory, and lies within a mile of Andover Iron-works, and but about five miles from Hacket's town, being very convenient to either of thoſe places. On this tract are low ground, ſwamp and cripple, which produce plenty of graſs on the ſame, tho' wild and uncultivated. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be further informed by applying to WILLIAM SHAW, living near the Old Ferry, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and all thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Stewart, late of East-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 14th of June next, that they may be adjuſted by JOHN LEWIS, and ROBERT WALLACE, Executors. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living above the Barracks, in Second-ſtreet, on the 25th of April, a black horſe COLT, two years old, about 13 hands high, neither docked nor cut, but has lately been trimmed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

mh ISAAC WHITE.

not give those opportunities to subtil and designing men to impose upon the honest and more innocent, that so long a time would do.

I have given my reasons in support of my opinions, and leave you to judge. It is highly probable that some, without hesitation, will condemn the plan I have advised to be pursued, and perhaps take the trouble to attempt a confutation of my arguments.—Of such I beg the favour to take up the true *matter in debate*, which is *not the raising taxes to pay the national debt*, but *the recovery of depreciated value of our money;* and therein to point out my fundamental errors; and I assure such, that I shall gratefully receive conviction. And if any one shall point out withal, a remedy more easy, just and efficacious, it will ease my mind of much perplexity and trouble, under which it has laboured many a day, on account of the state of our national affairs.—If any should attack me, not with solid arguments, but with scurrility, buffoonery and abuse, because I recommend a plan, which, if put in execution, would effectually frustrate their schemes for enriching themselves, at the expence of the labours and honestly acquired possessions of others; I say, the abuse of such I shall endeavour to treat in a manner becoming the character of a patriot.

You, my friends and countrymen, who have hitherto proved, and still must prove the bulwark of safety against the tyranny of Britain; you have bore the shock, and have hitherto proved the happy means of our political salvation; your valour and patriotism have rescued a devoted people from the jaws of exterior tyranny: It appears to me that one noble effort more, against an internal evil, not less dangerous than the former, and you will thereby bring the vessel of our state within a safe harbour.—Should the plan I have recommended, or any similar one, appear to our Legislature, or our Representatives in Congress, proper to be pursued, prudence will dictate to them not to undertake so uncommon and bold a step, without being previously assured that you will cordially support them in the execution, when resolved upon. Therefore let me intreat you to resume your former public spirit and patriotism, and boldly step forth against our internal enemies, who, by the depreciation of our currency, have laboured to cut the sinews of our just defensive war; prepare petitions, and present them to our honourable Legislature at their next meeting, praying them to endeavour a redress in the premises; assuring them that if they in their wisdom shall see fit to fall upon any such expedient, as herein before recommended, to recover the value of the depreciated money, that you will faithfully assist in carrying it into execution, and that they would instruct their Representatives in Congress accordingly. As our internal policy is to us a matter of the last importance, demand of your Representatives that the minutes of their proceedings be punctually published, immediately after every meeting and session, in order that you may have a better opportunity to judge who you may trust, than you have hitherto had. Be careful, and commit your most important concerns only to men of probity, prudence and merit, whose interest coincides with yours, if such possibly may be had. I am confident, my respected fellow-citizens, if you were sensible of the dangerous situation this detestable depreciation has brought us in, you would, if you are real friends to your country, drop all hopes of inriching yourselves by the recovery of its value, you would make a cordial sacrifice of all the surplus you possess of it, and earnestly exert yourselves in seasonably procuring an effectual remedy.—May indulgent Heaven! in his kind providence, direct to it, and smile farther on our honest struggles for liberty, property and safety, is the sincere and cordial prayer of him who takes delight, Sir, in subscribing himself

Your's and his country's friend,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Mr. *Collins*,—Be pleased to subjoin this to my sixth number. I apprehend some persons may be induced, from the descriptive account I have given of myself in your Gazette, No. 39, to suspect that I am influenced only by self-interest, as my estate only lies in real property. Again to blunt the edge of such weapons before an attack, I beg leave to inform such, that Providence has placed me in circumstances of life so as to defend myself, in case a tax on real property was to make good the depreciated money. Suppose I could spare of real property to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds original value, and reserve sufficient for a comfortable subsistence, then it is evident that would now sell for fifteen thousand. In case I put that sum into our loan-office, it would draw nine hundred pounds annual interest. Hence it is manifest, that if even money should be taxed in the ordinary way, in proportion to lands, that I could pay five hundred pounds annual tax for this money, have four hundred over, and pursuant to the resolves of Congress, in thirteen or fourteen years raise this part of my estate from fifteen hundred to fifteen thousand: And where should I get this from? I am sure neither the income of the real property, nor the lawful interest of the true value could ever give me a quarter of that sum. Then the answer is plain, it must come from oppressing my honest industrious neighbours. If unjust self-interest swayed me, then this should have been the plan I would have endeavoured to pursue.

Best clayed SUGARS,

In Hogsheads and Barrels, To be SOLD by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who continues to give the very highest Price for Bills on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday, the 14th day of May instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing 125 acres, situate in Providence township, Philadelphia county, 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, half a mile from the Trap tavern; there is on the premises a large stone dwelling-house, but four years built, a stone barn 45 by 25 feet, with a cedar roof, and stables under; a spring-house, and other convenient buildings; there are about two thirds of the land cleared, 11 or 12 acres of meadow, watered by several springs, which likewise supplies every field on the place with water; about 5 acres of apple and peach orchard, mostly thriving trees; the fields are good for grain and pasture, the woodland is well timbered. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the place, by applying to GEORGE BACHTAL, living on the premises; the conditions will be made known at the time of sale, by

¶ JOSEPH SRIGLEY.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH PALMER,

At his STORE, in Water-street, next Door but one above Messr. *Hartley* and *Potts*, and nearly opposite the Old Ferry,

OLD Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask or gallon;

Old Spirit, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon;

West-India Rum, by the hogshead, barrel or gallon;

Melasses, by the hogshead or gallon;

Loaf, Clayed and Muscovado Sugars, by the loaf, hogshead or barrel;

Coffee, by the tierce or barrel; Chocolate; Fine Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea;

Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Black Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice and Cotton;

Indigo, by the tierce or barrel; Cheese, *&c. &c.*

All the above goods are of the first quality; he keeps a constant assortment, sells them on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, and will be obliged to those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡4w.

WAS LOST some time ago, a CERTIFICATE, signed by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at Morehall, May 5th, 1778, No. 264, for *Four Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Twelve Ninetieths*. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the subscriber, in Birmingham, Chester county, or to WILLIAM WISTER, Merchant, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the township of Greenwich, county of Sussex, and State of New-Jersey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premises two good houses, a barn, stable, &c. Through the land runs as good a stream for a grist and saw-mill as any in the county, and good seats for both. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOUREY, or the subscriber in Flemington. ¶

May 1, 1779. PHILIP YAUGER.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward,

STRAYED or stolen, last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about four years old, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands and an half high, shod before, no brand mark, a small star in his forehead, lately docked, a little shy of being saddled, and is of good courage. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *Forty Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 2, 1779. ‡ PETER TYSON.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1779,

To be LETT, for one or more years, and may be entered on the first day of August next,

THAT old accustomed and well known INN, called the BLACK HORSE Tavern, situate in Black Horse Alley, opposite Lætitia Court. For terms, enquire of BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Walnut-street, near Second-street; or, in his absence, of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, in Third-street.

To be LETT for the Summer Season, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant HOUSE in Abington township, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, late in the possession of the Revd. Dr. Treat, together with part of the garden, and several other privileges, which will render it extremely suitable for a gentleman's seat. For terms apply to William Hollingshead, Esq; in Philadelphia, or to the subscribers,

SAMUEL LEECH.

¶ SAMUEL ERWIN.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Londonderry township, Chester county, within two miles of Stephen Cochran's tavern, a dark iron grey HORSE, proud cut, four years old this grass, about 15 hands high, trots well, trimmed under the bridle and fetlocks. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

April 26, 1779. ‖ WILLIAM REED.

Hilltown Township, Bucks County, April 26, 1779.

ABSCONDED from their Bail, on or about the last March Term, two persons residenters in the township aforesaid, one named *Edward Jones*, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion: The other named *Jonathan Jones*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet nine inches high, black hair, fair complexion; it is supposed that they keep together. Whoever secures the said persons in any county goal and gives information to the subscribers, living in the township aforesaid, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward for each of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LEWIS and WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

WAS taken up last spring, a small dun MARE, about 13 hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, neither brand nor ear mark; and now in possession of the subscriber living in Moreland township, near Smithfield. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ ISAAC STATS.

New-Castle County, April 10, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Red-lion Hundred and county aforesaid, on the 22d of September last, two STEERS, and a HEIFER, they are all of a black and white colour; the Steers about six years old, the Heifer, three years old. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in six weeks, otherwise they will be valued and sold for the same, by

¶ JOHN HYATT.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

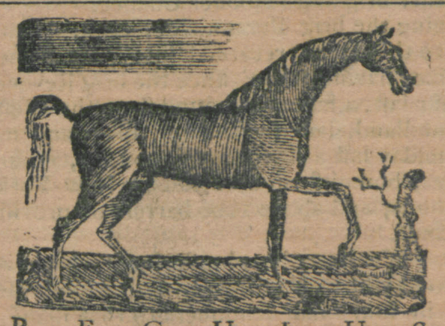
By Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, situated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large mansion house, with several out-houses, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods:---Another on the western line will contain about 20 acres, several of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extensive prospect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile distant:---Between those lots will be several of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eastern side of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforesaid 20 acre lot:---They are very suitable for pasture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the neareſt about half a mile from town, and the farthest about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖4*W*.

Abington, April 1, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, Two young MARES, natural trotters, the one a brown, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this spring, her knee on the near side larger than the other, and has had the sweny on the off shoulder, that caused the flesh to perish and is not quite well, and she is lame a little, branded under her mane with I. K. as it is thought: The other is a sorrel, with a blaze in her face, near 14 hands high, three years old this spring, not docked, it is thought she is branded with I. K. under her mane. Whoever secures the thief and mares, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the mares returned to the owner, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each. ISAAC KNIGHT. †



REGULUS,

WILL COVER at the Plantation where the Subscriber now lives, within four Miles of Glouceſter, and five of Cooper's Ferry, at Forty Dollars the Season, and One for the Groom, Twenty-five the single Leap, and Eighty to insure a Foal. REGULUS is a good Bay, full fifteen and a half Hands high, one white foot; got by Old Figure; is now rising five Years old, and allowed by competent Judges to be the fineſt of his Blood in this or any of the adjacent States.

JOHN BISPHAM.

*** Good Pasture provided for Mares that are sent from a Distance, at Four Dollars per Week. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT OF GROUND, 30 Feet front and 78 Feet deep, on which are two Tenements, next Door to the Subscriber, in Fifth-Street, between Market and Arch-Streets. For further Particulars, enquire of

April 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BOURNE.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A LARGE Frame HOUSE and KITCHEN, in Water-street, between Lombard-street and South-street, formerly belonging to THOMAS CLIFFEN, Sadler. Enquire of

April 6, 1779. ‡ JAMES HOOD, Cooper.

Potts-Grove, April 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons, in the night of the second ult. broke open and entered the house the subscriber lives in, and took out two large pewter dishes, and one middle sized ditto, one large pewter bason, one smaller ditto, and seven pewter plates, the plates marked S. M. I do hereby offer the above reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person that will give information, so that I may get the said goods again, and have the thief or thieves brought to proper punishment, or Forty Dollars for the goods only.

¶ SAMUEL M'CLINTUCK.

Douglas Township, Berks County, April 1, 1779.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named *John Henry Steinseifer*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown straight hair, long visage, dark complexion, speaks very little English: Had on and took with him, one new and one old hat, two country linen shirts, four jackets, two ash coloured, one with sleeves, and lined with home made linsey, and metal buttons, and one blue German ditto, blue flaxen trowsers, two pair of black and white woollen stockings, and two pair of shoes, one with nails in them, no buckles. He also took with him a half stocked gun, with a blue barrel and London lock, a sermon book, a blue and white pillow-case to carry his clothes in. Whoever secures said Runaway, so that I may have him again, shall have a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ YOST SEESSEE.

Burlington, April 26, 1779.

TO be sold by public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next (if not sold by private sale before) on the premises, That large and commodious HOUSE and LOT in this city, known for a number of years by the name of The Stage House, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharff; the house consists of six rooms on the first floor, one of which fronts the river and is large enough to dine fifty persons at once, and has an elegant gallery outside; the second story has eight bed-rooms. There is a kitchen, with a pump of good water in it, a bakehouse, stables and granary, and a wharff running back of the house, which with little expence in lengthening would afford conveniencies for shallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on River-street, and extends that width to low water mark. The Vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on said day. The title is indisputable. JOHN WILLS. ¶

To be SOLD for Cash,

Of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing in the whole about one thousand acres, situate in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county. The land lies on both sides M'Michael's Creek, and adjoining Jacob Strowd, and at a small distance from his mill. There are upwards of one hundred acres of land cleared. It is well timbered, and a considerable quantity of good meadow may be made on each plantation. The above lands are in the midst of a very fine settlement, and the farthest part thereof not more than five miles from Nicholas Dupui, Esq; at Delaware River. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, at the Town of Northampton, commonly called Allen-Town, or of BENJAMIN TOMKINS, near the Wind Gap, or of THOMAS M'CARTY, near Brinker's mill.

† ROBERT LEVERS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he can and has for several years past, infallibly cured the BITE of a MAD DOG, as numbers of people in this and the neighbouring provinces can testify. My ancestors, for upwards of 150 years, did successfully practice the same cure in Old England, when the ablest physicians there, after trying their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unhappy as to meet with such a fatal disaster may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to me, in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. DANIEL GOODMAN.

Bucks County, March 25, 1779.

WHEREAS divers malicious persons have propagated a false and seditious report, that we, the subscribers went frequently and conveyed provisions into the city of Philadelphia, while in possession of the enemy. We do now hereby call on those persons to prove their assertions, or for ever after be silent, and stand condemned of propagating false and calumnious reports. JAMES M'NAIR, JOHN KEITH. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2553.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1779.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT *of April 13.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE open as well as more ſecret enemies of America repreſent, and would feign make us believe, that the public debt is ſo enormous that it can never be diſcharged by the States: And that our reſources are ſo diminiſhed, that nothing more is neceſſary than a determined and vigorous proſecution of the war againſt us, for a ſhort time, to make us yield entirely to their pleaſure. At the ſame time there are others who are warmly attached to the cauſe of America, who ſeem to believe that the public debt is much larger, and that the difficulty of diſcharging it is much greater than it is. Though Congreſs have determined to ſupport and redeem the currency, and have taken their meaſures for that purpoſe, yet they ſeem to heſitate with regard to the iſſue.

It may therefore be of ſpecial ſervice truly to ſtate this matter, and ſhew the ability of the States to diſcharge their preſent debt, and one much greater were it neceſſary, and to maintain the war with vigour till our enemies ſhall be diſpoſed to give us an honourable peace. This, together with ſome thoughts on the policy and neceſſity of laying high taxes, and of diſcharging the public debt as faſt as poſſible, ſhall employ this paper.

Our ability in a very ſhort time to diſcharge the whole of the public debt is evident from a variety of conſiderations. The States owe next to nothing abroad: The money emitted for the common defence is all in their own hands. And can there be a more evident propoſition than this, that any individual or community can diſcharge a debt of any amount, when the whole ſum neceſſary for the purpoſe lies on hand? The States in four years have purchaſed all the money emitted, and much more, by the labour, produce, and various ſervices of the country. It is therefore evident, were all property equally taxed, that the States, under all the diſadvantages of war, could in four years diſcharge the whole debt. The ſame quantity of proviſions, labour, cattle, horſes, and public ſervices, which in the four years paſt have purchaſed all the bills emitted, and much hard money beſides, would, in the ſame term of time, vending at the price they have borne ſince the commencement of the war, redeem and ſink the bills now outſtanding with a remaining ſurpluſage of the hard money, which in this time they have purchaſed, over and above the bills emitted.

The number of our inhabitants is much increaſed ſince the commencement of hoſtilities: The number of cattle and horſes, even in this State, from which there has been the greateſt draught, it is allowed is not at all diminiſhed; but on the whole conſiderably increaſed. The quantity of ſeed put into the ground the laſt ſeed-time is ſuppoſed to exceed what has ever been covered in the earth at any one time, in this part of the country, before. The tempeſt of war ſeems almoſt to have ſpent its rage. America has formed powerful alliances, and the courts of Europe univerſally upon the moſt mature deliberation ſee it to be for their intereſt that the States of America ſhould be ſupported, and they have undoubtedly determined that their independency and ſovereignty ſhall be acknowledged, as ſoon as conveniently may be, by them all. Our enemies themſelves have been, and undoubtedy ſtill are, making overtures of peace. There is the faireſt human proſpect that the States will be much leſs embarraſſed and harraſſed for four years to come, than they have been for four years paſt. It is therefore evident, that the country, extraordinaries excepted, will be able even within the term of four years to diſcharge the whole of the public debt. If under great diſadvantages it might be diſcharged in four years, how much ſooner, and with how much greater eaſe might it be done, were the States ſoon to be bleſſed with the return of peace, and to become the mart of Europe and of the world for proviſions, cattle, naval ſtores and the like? This, I believe, there is a great proſpect will ſoon be the caſe.

This point will appear with the ſame evidence from a view of our exports five and ſix years ago. In the year 1773, the exports from America were increaſed to the amount of three millions ſterling, a ſum about equal to the whole continental debt. This ſhows that the States, even in one year, under proſperous and peaceful circumſtances might pay her whole debt. For certainly a country may pay a debt equal to their annual exports without any great difficulty or impoveriſhment. The country is greatly increaſed in five or ſix years, and ſhould it have peace and a free trade with all the nations of Europe, the exports of America would ſoon be double to what they were in 1773. *

This will appear with ſtill clearer evidence on a juſt ſtating of the whole value of the UNITED STATES, and of the continental debt.

Upon a variety of eſtimates made in different towns and pariſhes it appears, on an average, that the difference between whole eſtates taken at the very loweſt rates, and the liſts of ſaid eſtates, is as twelve to one, and rather better. The grand liſt of this State, as returned in October 1777, and compleated January 1778, is 1,935,176l. a little ſhort of two millions. As the difference therefore between whole eſtates and the liſts, as given in at preſent, is as twelve to one, the whole value of this State muſt be 23,222,112l. L. M. which would be the grand liſt of this State, were the whole property of it to be given in. This I am perſuaded, from a variety of eſtimates made upon different plans, does not exceed, if equal, the whole property of this State. But to lay it full low let it be called 20,000,000l. L. M. This State is eſtimated to be one twelfth part of the United States. If it be no more, then the value of them muſt be 240,000,000l. L. M.

The continental debt, as it ſtood in January laſt, was 91,500,000 dollars emitted by Congreſs; and there had been received by way of loan 13,500,000 dollars more, amounting in the whole to 105,000,000 of dollars. Five millions of theſe were at that time lying upon hand. But to put the matter upon the faireſt footing, we will allow them now to be all in circulation, amounting to 31,500,000l. There is a trifling debt in France, and ſome intereſt due for monies loaned, ſo that the whole debt may be reckoned at 32,000,000l. preſent currency: Conſiderably leſs than 4,000,000. L. M. * A tax on two hundred and forty millions, the whole property of the States, of four-pence on the pound, will raiſe four millions, a ſum ſufficient to diſcharge the whole debt. This would be only thirty-three ſhillings and four-pence L. M. on the hundred pound. Is there any man who is worth a hundred pounds lawful money who could not pay ſuch a ſum in one year, and much more in three or four years? But let us for once ſuppoſe, that the United States are not worth more then half the ſum I have ſet them at, viz. only 120,000,000l. L. M. or admitting another ſuppoſition, that the States are not valued too high at two hundred and forty millions, but yet that, to make the army good according to the original contract, and to make a compleat ſettlement of the whole expenditure of the States in the preſent war, ſhould require 8,000,000l. L. M. even then a tax only of 8d. on the pound, would be neceſſary, or of 3l. 6s. and 8d. on the hundred pounds to diſcharge the whole. This would be but a trifle more than half the lawful intereſt of eſtates per annum. If we compute eſtates and the debt in continental currency, the proportion will ſtill be the ſame. The man who is worth a thouſand pounds in continental money would have but 33l. 6s. and 8d. to pay, on ſuppoſition that the debt were double to what it is; or that the whole value of the States were but juſt half what I ſuppoſe it to be: How abſurd and trifling is it to pretend that this would reduce men to beggary, and put the landed intereſt into a few hands, as ſome noiſy declaimers would inſinuate?

But to apply the matter to this State in particular, and view it according to our preſent mode of taxation, which I conſider as highly oppreſſive, cruel and impolitic, as it makes the poor and the middling ſort of people pay ſix or eight times their proportion of taxes both in peace and war, and it will ſtand thus. Our proportion of four millions, reckoning Connecticut to be one twelfth of the United States, will be 333,333 l. 6s. 8d. A tax of three ſhillings and ſix pence in the pound, on the grand liſt, will raiſe 338,653 l. 16s. which will diſcharge the debt, with a ſurplus of more than five thouſand and three hundred pounds. This in preſent currency would be thirty five ſhillings on the pound. A tax of 10d. half-penny L. M. or of 8s. and 9d. preſent currency for four years only would be ſufficient.

This is not equal to what the people of this State paid laſt war, at leaſt for a year or two. One year they paid 13d. on the pound, ſome other years I ſuppoſe 9d. and 7d. and about 5d. and 6d. for the term of eight or nine years. But it muſt be much eaſier now to pay ſuch a tax than it was then, as the ſtaple commodities of this State bear a price double to what they did at that time. One half of the labour, proviſions, live ſtock, and of vendible commodities of any kind, which was neceſſary to ſink the bills emitted by Connecticut the laſt war, will completely diſcharge our proportion of the public debt. From Jan. 8th, 1755, to March 8th, 1764, incluſively, there were ſtruck by Connecticut thirteen emiſſions of bills, amounting to 358,996 l. 14s. and 9d. L. M. This conſiderably exceeds our proportion of the public debt; yet in about nine or ten years the Colony ſunk all this money, beſides paying the expence of government. It is allowed by gentlemen who were moſt converſant with public affairs at that time, that the taxes paid by this State within the term of about nine or ten years amounted, at a moderate computation, to 500,000l. equal to 5,000,000 preſent currency.

If the Colony could then pay ſuch a debt without any conſiderable inconvenience, how much more can the State now diſcharge an inferior one? The grand liſt ſince that time, I ſuppoſe, has increaſed at leaſt one third, and the number of inhabitants is almoſt doubled †

How trifling is it therefore to make an outcry about the public debt, when we have before without any conſiderable inconvenience paid a greater one, when our wealth and numbers were ſo greatly inferior to what they are at preſent?---Were the debt four times as great as it is, were our armies diſbanded, our ports opened, and a free trade enjoyed with all Europe and the known world, might it not be eaſily paid off in ten or twelve years? Such is our credit, and ſuch our alliances in Europe, that ſhould we at any time need money we might borrow any ſum we pleaſe. There is therefore no great difficulty in proſecuting the war, as long as our enemies ſhall chuſe to continue it, for want of money or ability to pay off the public expenditure.

Far leſs ſtill is the difficulty on account of any diminution of the number of our inhabitants. Theſe are rapidly increaſing every month and year. The increaſed number of inhabitants in this State, ſince the commencement of the preſent war, exceeds twenty thouſand, and in the thirteen United States more than two hundred thouſand. * The States could bear the loſs of twenty thouſand men annually, and yet be able every ſucceeding year to bring greater numbers into the field than they could have done the year before. How falſe and groundleſs therefore are all inſinuations of open or ſecret enemies, that our ability or reſources for war dwindle, or are in any meaſure diminiſhed? How vain are all their expectations from this quarter? What can they expect by a determined and vigorous proſecution of the war with ſuch a people, whoſe reſources are ſo great, whoſe numbers are ſo rapidly increaſing, and whoſe allies are ſo powerful and reſpectable? Nothing but that madneſs and cruelty which at firſt drove them to thoſe tyrannical and bloody meaſures which they have been ſo wantonly purſuing againſt America, can impel them to a proſecution of them another day. Our union, confederation, counſels, military proweſs and reſources at home, and our alliance with foreign nations, gather ſtrength and enlargement, and grow more complete and finiſhed every year, and month and day. The great point is now gained, and nothing, according to the ordinary courſe of things, unleſs it be our own miſconduct, can now ruin us.

Wiſdom, firmneſs and circumſpection, are however yet highly neceſſary. Wiſdom and ſound policy are neceſſary, eſpecially to manage our finances and to pay off the public debt to the beſt advantage. On this let us employ a few thoughts.

Though it now be ſmall and may eaſily be diſcharged, yet by borrowing money, paying intereſt upon intereſt, and neglecting ſeaſonably to pay it off, we may render it great and diſtreſſing. Great-Britain has in this way contracted a national debt, the yearly intereſt of which greatly exceeds the whole debt of America. She has loaded herſelf with an immenſe everlaſting debt, and bows down continually with an inſuperable weight of taxes, from which ſhe never can riſe. † Beſides all her other taxes, which are almoſt innumerable, ſays Blackſtone, "From the year 1693, to the preſent, a period of above ſeventy years, the land tax has continued an annual charge upon the ſubject: above half the time at 4s. in the pound; ſometimes at 3s. ſometimes at 2s. twice at 1s. but without any total intermiſſion. The medium has been 3s. and 3d. in the pound." ‡ Such a tax in perpetuum, diſtreſſes and ruins a ſtate beyond any temporary tax, be it ever ſo high. The land tax of 16s. in the pound in the reign of King Charles I. did not greatly diſtreſs, and was far from undoing the nation, though it was continued for three years. The prodigious monthly and weekly aſſeſſments, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, amounting ſometimes to 120,000l. per month and week, were attended with no permanent bad conſequences. But by borrowing money on intereſt, and by neglecting ſeaſonably to diſcharge her public debt, Great-Britain has ruined herſelf. Is it poſſible that we, with her mad policy before us, ſhould adopt the ſame pernicious meaſures? In the laſt war it was the wiſdom of this ſtate to proportionate her taxes annually to the public expenditure; and ſhe has experienced the happy conſequences of it from that day to this; and the ſiſter colonies univerſally applauded her policy. Why may not the ſame be done now? Would not the advantages of it be as great if not greater than they were at that time? Is it not much the eaſieſt paying debts when money is plenty, and all the ſtaple commodities of a country bear the higheſt prices? Would not a wiſe man, who owed a debt of an hundred pounds, catch at paying it when he could do it only by the ſale of one good ox, or of ſixteen or ſeven buſhels of wheat, rather than run the chance of paying it when it might coſt him ten oxen, or an hundred and ſixty or ſeventy buſhels of wheat, to diſcharge only the principal, and half as much more to pay the intereſt? Ought not ſtates, with all their wiſe counſellors, to act with as much precaution and foreſight as individuals?

* *Says an excellent writer, "The exports of all the colonies in 1744 were 640,114l. In 1758, they were increaſed to 1,832,948l. and in 1773, to 3,000,000l. And the probability is, that had it not been for the diſcontents among the colonies ſince the year 1764, our trade with them would have been this year double to what it was in 1773." Dr. Price, in his obſervations on the nature of civil liberty.*

* *On ſuppoſition the inhabitants of this State have increaſed in the ſame proportion ſince the commencement of the war, as they did for eighteen years before, the increaſed number would be 21,577. Their proportion of increaſe in the laſt four years has undoubtedly been equal to what it was in eighteen years before; for beſides ſeven years of war within that term, there were great emigrations to Nova-Scotia, to Suſquehannah, and into the Grants. Allowing the increaſe to be what I have ſuppoſed, in this State only, then the increaſe in all the United States, reckoning Connecticut to be one twelfth part, would be 258,924.*

* *Reckoning the currency at ten for one, it is three million two hundred thouſand pounds.*

† *The grand liſt in 1755 was probably about 1,300,000. The number of inhabitants about 100,000. The liſt is now nearly two millions, and the number of inhabitants upwards of two hundred thouſands. Dr. Price ſays, "In ſome of the Colonies they double their own number in fifteen years, in others in eighteen years, and in all, taken one with another, in twenty-five years." See his Obſervations.*

† *Blackſtone, when he wrote, made the annual taxes paid in Great-Britain to amount to between ten and eleven millions: and Dr. Price reckons them at about fourteen millions per annum. See the Appendix to his obſervations in 1776.*

‡ *Blackſtone's Com. Vol. I. P. 312.*

The advantages of discharging the debt immediately are many and great. It would save the interest of a great sum; be a saving to the State of all the expence of taking monies into the Loan Offices, of paying off the annual interest of monies borrowed, and of paying them off annually, which will be very considerable, and every day increases the public debt. It would prevent the necessity of further emissions of continental bills, every emission of which is attended with considerable expence, and depreciates all former emissions. Should this State pay double or treble their proportion, and have it allowed to them in the final adjustment of accounts between the States, for which it seems Congress have made provision, it would stimulate other States to go largely into taxation also: For they would not chuse to have large sums with interest to pay back to Connecticut, or to any other State, when money shall be of much greater value than it is at present. This would at once diminish the quantity of the circulating medium, and every day increase the value and add to the credit of it. It will help the army, the needy, and all who live upon their money. It might be a saving to the country of one-half, possibly of nine-tenths of the labour, produce and money, which it will take to settle the debt in some future day, should it now be neglected. Paying off the public debt rapidly will strengthen the States, give sensible eclat to their measures, dispirit their enemies, help them to a more speedy and advantageous peace, and give them honour and importance among the nations of the earth.

Besides, it would have a good effect on the morals of the people. A flood of money has a tendency to promote gaming, horse-racing, idleness, extravagance in dress, excess in drinking, chambering and wantonness, with all kinds of vice: To be sure when money is as easily obtained and as little esteemed as it is at present. As it would have a tendency to prevent these mischiefs on the one hand, so on the other it would promote industry, frugality and good œconomy, which add strength and glory to a community.

Can there be any good man, any true patriot, who would not wish, earnestly wish, that his country might enjoy all these advantages, and to be instrumental of helping her to them? Does not the public, and even private interest invite all therefore to unite, with a generous and noble zeal, in carrying into execution a measure so necessary, beneficial and salutary? HONESTUS.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.
To the PRINTER.

SIR.

GENERAL CLINTON's retreat through the Jerseys having been much canvassed, and almost universally admired, as a most unexampled display of generalship, I could not help smiling at the ignorance, stupidity and folly of this devoted nation. To judge from appearances, one would suppose common sense had accompanied liberty in her slight, and was never again to re-assume her empire over the sons of Britain. But, Sir, I would not wish to take any merit from General Clinton. I will suppose him able, collected, and clever, a good man. I acknowledge my ignorance of his character in every department. I will therefore look upon him as respectable in all. What I aim at, is a generous investigation of this unparalleled feat of soldiership, so vauntingly echoed by every ministerial hireling, and so ably supported by every infatuated son of party, and by condescending to compare it with General Washington's, shew it in its true colours, as unworthy of either our admiration or commendation.

We are given to understand by General Clinton's letter, that aided by a masterly arrangement of several ships belonging to Admiral Howe's squadron, he crossed the Delaware uninterruptedly on the 18th of June; that with 14 to 16,000 troops, the flower of the British and German forces, commanded by able and experienced officers, well found in arms, camp equipage, and every other necessary, and supported by a numerous and excellent train of artillery, he courageously determined to proceed to New-York through the Jerseys; and in his way repel, by the superior valour of his troops, and his own ability, any efforts that might be made to impede him in his march. Few difficulties obstructed him until the 28th, when General Washington, having collected his troops and a *numerous militia*, shewed an intention of attacking him in the plains below Freehold. The intrepidity of his men, however, overcame every difficulty, and their excessive fatigue, with the uncommon heat of the weather, alone prevented him from pushing the affair any farther. That at length he arrived safe at New-York, with the inconsiderable loss of 113 privates, and about 150 wounded. Permit me here to congratulate him on his success, and to wish that he may never be put to so hardy an enterprize, lest some untoward event might blast his laurels, *and rob him of his well-earned fame!*

Let us now have a retrospect to General Washington's conduct, in traversing nearly the same ground. After his defeat on Long-Island, in which his loss was very considerable, and his being driven out of New-York, he began his retreat over the White Plains, pressed hard by General Howe, with a high spirited army, elated by past victories, and the well founded hopes of future conquest; and at the same time stimulated to action by a contemptible opinion of their enemy, their own prowess, a rooted antipathy, and the prospect of acquiring wealth. Behold the British army compleatly accoutred, with a superfluity of every necessary, commanded by experienced officers, in full pursuit of half their number of *dispirited militia*, daily diminishing, without arms, without ammunition, cloathing, tents, artillery, or a single necessary. In this critical dilemma, let us view our Fabius surmounting every difficulty, his own spirit unsubdued, and busily employed in buoying up that of the army. His active valour, and genuine patriotism, was not to be sunk by a train of misfortunes, and he gallantly resolved to stem the impetuous torrent, with the small remains of his forces, now reduced to 1500 men, with which he crossed the Delaware, and kept at bay the whole of General Howe's army. On the whole of his march, which took him up near three weeks, with such unexampled good conduct, his little force was so divided and formed, and the communication so artfully supported, that the chain was never once broken, but was regulated with such eminent wisdom, and unparalleled foresight, judgment and prudence, that he was ever out of reach of his enemy, and at the same time ready to take advantage of the least error or *faus pas*. General Howe knew the abilities of General Washington, and consequently moved with such caution, as has induced his countrymen to stigmatize him with the most dishonourable appellations, to challenge him with a want of spirit, and an unjustifiable degree of foolish timidity. Had he, however, acted otherwise, he would probably have given more room for public censure. I do not wish to exculpate General Howe; I assure you, Sir, I have no such favourites. I am only desirous of painting truth in all her native simplicity, and the superiority General Washington possesses over both General Howe and General Clinton, in military knowledge.

But let us now, Sir, admire the wisdom, impartiality and refinement of delicacy, which once so strongly characterised this nation, and which has been so frequently, and so nobly displayed during this unhappy contest. You may recollect, without much difficulty, that after the affair of Long-Island, the evacuation of New-York, and when General Washington was making his extraordinary and wonderful retreat, that popular clamours were then at their summit, and every American universally regarded as a poltroon. Every coffee-house politician had fabricated a plan for the future government of the colonies, to be enforced by a powerful standing army. The most galling chains were already forged for our subjection. Decimation was too lenient, and, if possible, we were to be deprived of the blessings of light and air. All the sources of wealth and increase were to be stopped; and as the greatest of curses, Scotland's rapacious clans were to take possession of our cultivated fields, and despoil us of our estates. At this period, every American of feeling and honour, who valued the privileges of mankind, and who had virtue to support and defend the justice of his country's efforts, was expelled all society, and stigmatised with the most opprobrious and unmanly epithets. "We "were a continent of rebels and cowards, who would "talk manfully when free from danger, and run lustily "at the least appearance of it."* Both Houses of Parliament resounded with our disgraces, and their most able Senators descended to the lowest abuse. Good language was too refined, and the behaviour of gentlemen too elevated for canvassing the black ingratitude of American rebellion. In short, the language of Parliament, and the violent imprecations of an infatuated mob, were in the same elegant strain, as unconnected with generous liberality, as patriotic disinterestedness. Why were we cowards? Because an army, never exceeding 8000 men, and commanded by unexperienced officers, *a mere militia*, hastily collected, and almost without discipline, would not be permitted to face twice their number of *experienced troops*, led on by veteran commanders. Was the fate of American liberty to be hazarded on a single action, and against so vast a superiority; and was the policy and unexampled Generalship, hourly displayed in that long and dangerous retreat, to be stiled pusillanimity? Would one think it possible for party zeal to so effectually blind our reason, as to make us bitterly condemn on the one side, what we extol as incomparable on the other! General Washington pursued General Clinton with an equal, or very trifling superiority of troops, a great part of them militia. General Washington could not divine General Clinton's real, positive intentions, whereas Gen. Howe knew that the American army could have no other object but Philadelphia. General Washington had no assistance from shipping; but General Clinton acknowledges he received great and effectual protection from the navy in crossing the Delaware, and at the end of his march, by embarking at Sandy-Hook. In the action of the 28th, the 12,000 men, which General Clinton mentions to have driven back, proves by the American account to be but 5000; and although General Clinton had his flanks secured by thick woods, and two morasses, whilst his front could only be approached through a narrow pass, with all these advantages he would not hazard an attack, which General Washington was determined to make on him the next morning, but in the dead of the night made good his retreat, and with such silence, that General Poor, who lay extremely near him to watch his motions, and commence the action, had not the least intelligence of it. General Clinton makes his loss 113 privates, besides the wounded, whereas General Washington, whose veracity is not to be doubted, mentions the burial of 245; and also, that there were several new graves near the field of battle. The American account also differs in many respects, and boldly asserts *their success*, in contradiction to that given in the Gazette: General Clinton, instead of succeeding in his attempts, was defeated in almost all of them. Perhaps I may possibly be asked, what are my reasons for relying upon the fallacy of the one, and the candour and integrity of the other? My only answer is, examine the characters of the writers. General Washington, when first appointed to the distinguished command which he now bears, and has so ably supported, candidly confessed his inability, received it with reluctance and diffidence, and called the whole continent of America to witness, that if he did not succeed to their wishes, it was not his fault, but theirs, for nominating him. He then expressed his abhorrence of the then commencing war, and the fatal necessity which thus obliged him to draw his sword in defence of those privileges to which they were entitled by all laws, both human and divine, and that he should anxiously look forward to that day, when he might again return it into its peaceful scabbard. He then avowed his principles with becoming ingenuity, and drew that line of conduct to which he has invariably adhered. His fortune being independent, he refused every other recompence for his services, than those exquisite sensations, the result of having secured the lives, liberty and property of present and future generations; of having preserved all that is dear and valuable to three millions of peaceful and industrious subjects! Even those emoluments, to which he was legally entitled, he has constantly refused. From the day of his appointment, not a single night has he slept out of his camp, nor for an hour quitted his command. Taken in every view, the same great man conspicuous shines. Frugality and decency, blended with becoming dignity, reign triumphant in his tent, whilst gaiety and affability, seasoned by conscious integrity, make his table the seat of wisdom and improvement. I would ask you, Sir, if it is possible so uninfluenced and virtuous a man could swerve from truth, to gratify party zeal or public spirit? United nations view him with astonishment and wonder! Is it then probable he would stain so spotless a character by an untruth? His most inveterate enemies cannot suppose it.

I ought, and do request General Washington's pardon, for thus introducing his name in a comparison with Generals Howe and Clinton. But I remember to have read a parody between Alexander and Cartouch, which I request may be my apology. In any other respect, it is a compliment infinitely too great to be paid by the most servile crouching toad-eater of their Excellencies, or the flattering creatures of a corrupt Ministry.

CAROLINIENSIS.

* *See Mr. Wombwell's speech in the House of Commons.*

CHARLESTOWN, *South-Carolina.*

April 21. The brave Sergeant Jasper (who so gallantly, during the hotest of the fire of Sir Peter Parker's Squadron upon Fort Moultrie, in 1776, took up the flag that had been shot down, and planted it upon the ramparts) has lately given a new proof of his courage and address: he, with another sergeant, a few days ago crossed Savannah-river, took, and brought to Major General Lincoln's Head-Quarters, two Captains, named Scott and Young, of the British troops in Georgia.

Last Friday a Flag of Truce, with upwards of 40 American prisoners, arrived here from New-Providence—whence, we are told, their present circumstances make them wish, that we would exchange our provisions for their turtle and limes, or give them in payment for the freight of the prisoners they have sent us.

The same day a Flag of Truce with some prisoners, and persons required to depart the State, sailed for New-Providence.

Yesterday odds were betted that there would not be a British soldier in Georgia, East or West Florida, the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, on the 20th day of July next.

Whenever the British army may withdraw, or are forced to quit the Continent, it is said to be determined, to send as many of the Loyal Refugees as shall then remain with it, to garrison the several forts in the West-India islands, and to incorporate the rest in such regular regiments as may be most reduced.

BOSTON, May 7.

On Wednesday the 28th ult. the True Blue privateer (formerly taken from us) made her appearance off Newberry-Bar, and chased a schooner belonging to Marblehead from Cadiz, which she took about a league from the shore, and another from Salem, and was making off, standing to the Eastward; but the Franklin privateer, commanded by Capt. Allen, lying at Portsmouth, hearing of her being in the Bay, made sail about seven the next morning, and at twelve came up with her just within the Shoals, and after a broadside the schooner True Blue struck; Capt. Allen immediately manned the schooner, and sent after one of the prizes, and the other pursued himself, and about five o'clock had them along side, and on Friday last eleven o'clock went into Portsmouth with them all.

On Sunday evening last arrived here the Daphne, a small privateer schooner of 4 carriage guns and 8 swivels, fitted out from New-York as a cruizer, was formerly a pilot-boat: she was boarded by a boat from this town, and carried with very little resistance.

With pleasure we can inform the public, that the prize ship taken by the Tyrannicide, commanded by the brave Capt. Mallet, as mentioned in our last) arrived in this port on Monday evening: she has a very valuable and well assorted cargo; among which, it is said, is 800 barrels of wet provisions, 200 ditto of flour, a large quantity of bacon, tongues, peas, butter, &c. &c. and a quantity of dry goods.

Notwithstanding all the boasts of our enemies, a little time will shew that America has resources fully sufficient to retrieve her currency; and even without this, it can be demonstrated that we are able to defend ourselves, and support our glorious cause.

Last Tuesday arrived Captain Clarke, in a brig, in 17 days from Cape Francois. Captain Clarke left the Cape in company with a fleet of 17 sail, under convoy of the Minerva, formerly in the British service, but taken by the French. The convoy left the fleet three days after they came out. Captain Clarke was chased by three of the enemy's privateers four days successively before he got in.

The day before the above fleet left the Cape, a letter of marque ship, of 26 guns, captured by a French frigate, was sent in there. She was from London, bound to Jamaica, and supposed to have a very rich cargo on board, as an offer of 72000 pounds sterling was made by the Captain for her ransom, which was refused.

Our naval successes have lately come in a cluster, and a rich one it is. Since our last returned to Salem a letter of marque brig, Capt. Obier, and brought in with her a prize brigantine, which she captured a few days after leaving Salem. The prize is a very valuable one, having on board, among many other articles, 200 puncheons of rum, 500 barrels of flour and bread, a large quantity of beef, loaf sugar, &c. and several thousand pair of shoes. She came out, it is said, with a fleet of 30 sail from Glasgow, bound to New-York.

Last Saturday was sent into port, by the privateers Hancock and Beaver, a sloop from St. Augustine, laden with rum, molasses and tar. She was bound to New-York. The above privateers have, within ten days, sent safe into port, exclusive of the above, a sloop laden with rum, sugar, &c. a schooner with lumber, a schooner in ballast, and a retaken sloop from New-Haven, bound to the West-Indies.

FISH-KILL, *May* 13.

Extract of a letter from Fort Schuyler, dated April 30.

"In pursuance of Col. Van Schaick's order, I left this place, accompained with a lieutenant, serjeant, and corporal, of the 1st New-York regiment, and thirty Indians, on an expedition against Swagotsha; on my arrival there, the 25st inst. I sent three Indians to reconnoitre the garrison: In the mean time, I discovered an Indian canoe coming up Black-River with two Indians in it; I detached a party after them, who took them prisoners, and examined them. The Indians I sent to reconnoitre, returned with three British prisoners, who told nearly the same as the Indians. Our van took another prisoner, who agreed with the former. I then moved nearer the garrison, and found it was impossible to surprise it; but concluded by some means to draw them out, which I very happily effected, by making the Indians shew themselves in the skirts of the woods: Part of the garrison sallied out; I endeavoured to draw them as far in the woods as possible, but the Indians were so warm, that they scarcely had entered the skirts of the woods before they began their fire. The enemy retreated immediately, leaving two dead behind. We pursued them within forty yards of the garrison, when we received a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry, which obliged us to take to the woods. We then returned to this garrison.

"The following information we received from the above prisoners: That the garrison was commanded by Capt. Davis, of the 31st regiment, with a subaltern and forty men, and four pieces of cannon: That they had received a letter from the Commander in Chief at Quebec, informing them, that he could not support them this year, and they must act on the defensive, but that next year he would send a large army; that the enemy were fortifying the garrison of Buck-island, and that it consisted of two hundred men, who had a disorder among them, of which

they died very faſt; that General Haldiman's Aid-de-Camp paſſed Swagotſha yeſterday, with orders to the commanders of the back ſettlements."

We have advice from Warwaſink, in Ulſter county, that on Tueſday laſt the 4th inſtant, a party of the enemy, ſuppoſed to be moſtly tory inhabitants, burnt four dwelling houſes and five barns, in that neighbourhood, at the Fantine-Kill, and killed ſix people, beſides three or four more who were ſuppoſed to be burnt in the houſes.

Advice of the miſchief being brought to Colonel Cortlandt, ſtationed there with his regiment, he immediately marched in purſuit of the enemy, whom he twice got ſight of on a mountain, exchanged ſome ſhot with them, though at too great a diſtance, and endeavonred to ſurround them, but in vain; they all made their eſcape. In their flight, they left a young woman they had taken, from whom we received the account, that their number was three Indians and twenty-ſeven white ſavages.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

On Saturday laſt came up a letter of marque brigantine, Capt. Thomas Murdoch—On Thurſday morning, the 6th inſt. about forty leagues from Cape Henlopen, he met with the misfortune of loſing his main maſt—Soon after which, and before he was well diſengaged from the wreck, a ten gun ſchooner of 4 and 3 pounders, ſuppoſed to be the Pearl's tender, compleatly equipped and fully manned, engaged him for ſeven hours.—Capt. Murdoch was of an inferior force to the enemy, and had in the whole about thirty in number (half of which were ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty) who exerted themſelves with ſo much gallantry in the defence of the veſſel, as obliged them finally to ſheer off. The Captain and crew, on this occaſion, have acquired much honour; and particular merit is due to the French Gentlemen paſſengers on board, for their ſpirited conduct during the action. Captain Murdoch's loſs was one man killed and five wounded; that of the enemy not known, but ſuppoſed conſiderable, from the precipitate manner of their declining the engagement.

The ſame day arrived here the brig Hibernia, Captain Collins, from St. Euſtatia, but laſt from Egg-Harbour.—In coming round from thence Capt. Collins luckily came acroſs, retook and brought in with him, the brig Sally, Capt. Paine, bound from Surrinam for Boſton, laden with melaſſes, that had been taken off Bermuda the 30th ult. by one of the enemy's privateers, who ordered her for New-York.

On Monday arrived here the ſloop Ranger, Capt. Hunn, from Cape-Francois. Off the Capes of Virginia he fell in with two or three veſſels in the night, one of which had top lights, and the next day (Wedneſday laſt) he ſaw a fleet ſtanding to the ſouthward, ſuppoſed to be thoſe which lately ſailed from New-York.

Since our laſt an Expreſs arrived here from the Head of Elk, with Advice that a Frigate and ſeveral armed Veſſels were ſeen ſtanding up Cheſapeak Bay, and a Fleet of between 20 and 30 Sail, and among them ſeveral large Ships, who had chaſed ſome Veſſels on ſhore; but laſt Friday Captain Pitt arrived at Annapolis from St. Euſtatia, who informs that the Enemy had all gone off, as he ſaw nothing of them.

On Sunday evening, the 11th April ult. after a tedious and painful illneſs, departed this life, in the ſixty ſecond year of her age, MRS. PRISCILLA BROWNE, relict of MR. CHARLES BROWNE, late of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland.——Of this amiable lady it may be truly ſaid, that, without the affectation of piety, there were, perhaps, but few actions of her life, in which ſhe was not influenced by it. She was a pattern of conjugal affection, a warm friend, an indulgent miſtreſs, and, to crown and fill up the buſineſs of her life, her charities were as great and extenſive as her well known hoſpitality.——Three ſons and a daughter, with unaffected grief, lament the loſs of a moſt tender and affectionate parent.

Died, in Child-bed, at Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, the 10th inſtant, MRS. CHARLOTTE MACKAY (late MISS CHARLOTTE SEARLE) the amiable conſort of MR. WILLIAM MACKAY.——She poſſeſſed all thoſe female accompliſhments, and was bleſſed with that ſweetneſs of temper, that eaſy unaffected ſoftneſs of manners, that affability, ſprightlineſs and gaiety of mind, which rendered her converſation always lively and agreeable, diffuſed ſuch joy and gladneſs around her, as made even the wrinkled brow of care and anxiety to wear a ſerene and ſmiling aſpect, and created her the higheſt eſteem of her friends, and reſpect of her neighbours and acquaintance.

On the 5th inſtant, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, holden at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, before the Judges of the Supreme Court, Thomas Taylor, late of Cocalico townſhip, was tried and found guilty of a high-way robbery on John Herdego. On the 9th, at the ſame place, Catherine Fiſher, ſpinſter, charged with murdering her baſtard child, was alſo found guilty. And at Reading, in Berks county, on the 11th, Thomas Crouch, tried for burglary and larceny, committed in Exeter townſhip, on the dwelling and goods of John Hockler, was pronounced guilty by the jury. All three were ſentenced to be hung. The execution of theſe offenders is, we hear, ordered to be on Saturday, the 5th day of June next, at Lancaſter and Reading reſpectively.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WHEN any perſon undertakes to deliver his ſentiments on public affairs, he ſhould remember to make great allowance for the errors and miſtakes of thoſe, who ſuperintend the important departments of government; for admitting them a great ſuperiority to the generality of mankind, both as to ſtation and ability, yet they are but men, and therefore may fall into miſcarriages and wrong meaſures: It is, however, the right and prerogative of every citizen to canvas and examine with freedom and decency their conduct, and to ſuggeſt ſuch hints and conſiderations as may tend to promote the public good.

With this view, the writer of this piece would venture to ſend abroad a few thoughts, which, though not well digeſted and cloathed in the garb of eloquence, may yet excite the attention of ſome abler politician, and be in ſome degree the means of ſecuring our happineſs and ſafety.

It has been univerſally experienced, that a time of war is a time of diſtreſs to ſome part of the community, as being a natural conſequence that will attend it; and it is happy for thoſe on whom the diſtreſs may fall, if they can ſtrengthen their minds, and perſuade themſelves to endure it with fortitude and reſignation.

That the diſtreſs (and great indeed it is) America at preſent labours under ariſes more from our own vices than from the war, I am fully confident; and it will be evident to any one who takes a journey through any of the States, and is capable of drawing a compariſon between the manners of the preſent day and the manners of the people prior to this conteſt. In thoſe States where œconomy and prudence were the only ſure means for the advancement of a man's fortune, we ſee nothing but cunning, extortion and rapine take place;—where hoſpitality and every ſocial virtue reigned, ſelfiſhneſs, diſtruſt and ſlander are predominant;—where patriotiſm and a love of liberty abounded, avarice and ſpeculation ſuperabound.

It has been an old maxim, which now ſeems to be inverted, *nemo repente fuit turpiſſimus*, that to attain a proficiency in vice we muſt go on by degrees; but that we have made a moſt rapid progreſs is plain to every intelligent mind, and where it will end is a queſtion that may well alarm the fears and apprehenſions of every friend to this country. O fooliſh Americans! who has faſcinated you to forget the glorious cauſe you were engaged in——who has blinded your eyes, and hardened your hearts, and rendered you inſenſible to the evils that your vices may bring upon you?

It is now become a prevailing opinion, that the greater part of our grievances owe their origin to the depreciation of our currency; that it has a baneful influence on the minds of the people, and extinguiſhes every principle of induſtry and virtue. There may be great truth in this aſſertion; it certainly is one cauſe, and merits the immediate attention of thoſe who hold the helm of affairs. When I go to the markets, or to any of the ſtores in this city, and enquire the price of any article or neceſſary whatever, the amazingly extravagant price demanded exceeds every thing I could heretofore have conjectured. In order to form an idea of this depreciation, I have been comparing, in a memorandum-book, an account of my travelling expences not three years ſince, with the expences of travelling at this time, and I find ſuch an amazing difference that I would not chuſe to mention it to the public; and what makes it ſtill worſe, your fare and accommodation on the road is more indifferent by one hundred per cent.—Indeed, people now do not think it ſufficient to extort all in their power, but they likewiſe uſe every ſpecies of cunning to deceive and cheat. Our currency was deſigned as a medium of trade, and a repreſentative of property; it being now ſo variable, it is difficult to determine what it is, or what it will be. To ſecure property is one of the objects mankind have in view, when they leave a ſtate of nature and form themſelves into ſocieties or governments; but when property is variable and uncertain, the bonds of civil union are looſed, the obligations of juſtice are nugatory, and the ſinews of induſtry are deſtroyed. Hence it is not a matter of ſurprize to me, that even in this ſtate, heretofore ſo remarkable for its plenty in all kinds of proviſion, I meet ſo frequent with complaints of ſcarcity. Let us for a moment conſider how the farmer, whoſe labour and toil produces the fruits of the earth, reaſons on our money: He comes to market but ſeldom, and always finds its value diminiſhed, and is chagrined to experience, that the little wants he ſtands in need of for himſelf and family, with difficulty, or perhaps not half ſupplied. He ſees no object for his induſtry to work upon; nothing can induce him to plow his land with his former diligence and aſſiduity. Property he cannot attain, and of courſe his only care is to raiſe a ſufficiency for his private wants; for we may lay it down as a principle, that a farmer will not labour to produce a ſuperfluity of grain relatively to his own conſumption, unleſs he finds ſome want which may be ſupplied by means of that ſuperfluity: Thus induſtry declines and languiſhes, and ſcarcity is introduced. It is well known there are numbers of reputable farmers, who now live on each ſide of the Suſquehannah, and uſed to raiſe great quantities of flour, &c. for exportation, that at preſent are ſo indolent as to purchaſe for the uſe of their families.

Whatever high notions we may entertain of patriotiſm and public virtue, if we narrowly examine human nature we ſhall be convinced, that ſelf-intereſt will be always one of the moſt powerful motives in ſociety. In the firſt ſetting out of this conteſt many individuals exhibited great proofs of public ſpirit; but when a government is once fixed, ſuch general inſtances are not to be expected. Miracles were neceſſary before religion was fully eſtabliſhed, but that being done, they became ſuperfluous: Were miracles wrought every day, the laws of nature would no longer be laws, and were every one to act for the public good and neglect himſelf, there would be ſcarce a poſſibility of governing. It is the combination of every private intereſt which forms the public good---public ſpirit ſhould always be ſhewn in the adminiſtration of public affairs. It ought to flouriſh in the greateſt ſtrength and vigour in thoſe that guide the helm; if it languiſhes with them, then it is eſſential for the public ſafety that it ſhould animate every individual. Would to God, our ſuperiors at this criſis would diſplay their public ſpirit *by fixing property*, and thereby exciting a ſpirit of induſtry among the people; till this is done, we ſhall complain, we ſhall murmur, we ſhall ſtarve. Much is undoubtedly in their power, as will appear, if we were fully to conſider the ſeveral reaſons that have been the cauſe of the depreciation. Some of theſe reaſons are ſaid to be, the vaſt emiſſions from time to time, the too long neglect of taxation, and alſo the neglect of procuring a foreign loan; an injudicious profuſion of public money, ſome ſay, in a manner almoſt unparalelled. The mode of paying the great departments of the army by commiſſion, it is ſaid, has thrown about the continental money like dung over the face of the earth. The want of œconomy in unneceſſarily creating places of profit both in America and Europe: This was one of our great complaints againſt the government of Great-Britain; but if we examine deeply into the ſubject, we ſhall find that we have now got a moſt reſpectable number of theſe gentry. In Europe we have a Plenipotentiary and ſundry Commiſſioners; theſe, I ſuppoſe, are all buſily employed in inveſtigating the politics of the different Courts to which they were ſent; if they are not received at theſe Courts, perhaps it would be public and neceſſary œconomy to reduce their number, that the remainder might have ſomething to do for their money.

In almoſt every little town on the continent, I find multitudes of Deputy Commiſſaries and Quarter-Maſters General, with their Subalterns, all drawing rations and eating up the public bread; probably there may be employment for all of them, but it is the popular opinion there is not.

Now if we conſider the depreciation of our currency, either in a moral or political view, we muſt be convinced of the immediate neceſſity of adopting ſome meaſures for the ſupport of our ſinking credit.—Diſeaſes neglected become inveterate, and the more difficult to be removed.—To neglect this any longer may be attended with the worſt conſequences to our liberty and independence.—Having no fixed medium of commerce, our people become indolent and depraved, and the public ſpirit that ſo lately univerſally animated the citizens of the United States ſubſides, while ſelfiſhneſs and curſed extortion bear down all before them.

If, with theſe reflections, we were to take a view of the ſundry emiſſions of paper currency that have already been made for the ſupport of the war, the many more emiſſions that will be found requiſite to carry on the enſuing campaign—that the defence of the Southern States will call for our greateſt exertions—that our frontiers muſt be defended—in ſhort, our attention will be engaged in every quarter in ſuch a manner, as muſt make us ſhudder at the expences that will be demanded—to theſe we may add the moſt aſtoniſhing and extravagant price of every article and neceſſary of life; all theſe conſiderations call aloud for ſome effectual remedy; for I dare not think, or make the leaſt reflection, on the inundations of paper money that will overwhelm us at the end of this ſummer.

Some people comfort themſelves with the proſpect of an approaching peace, an event indeed devoutly to be wiſhed! if it can be procured on honourable terms.—From the prudence and firmneſs of Congreſs on former occaſions, there is no doubt but our independence, ſhould a negociation take place, would be ſecured, and every thing done conſiſtent with the rights of the United States.

It has been whiſpered by ſome, that all this is in our power, if we ſincerely deſire it; After the arduous conteſt we have experienced, and the almoſt inſuperable difficulties we have encountered, we may venture to aſſert, that an honourable peace would be highly agreeable to a great majority of the people in every part of the continent. I truſt no deceitful ſelfiſh politician will intervene, to intercept or delay the approach of ſo auſpicious an event. Should that be the caſe, I could moſt religiouſly wiſh that a milſtone were hanged about his neck, and that he were plunged into the depth of the ſea.

Philad. May 17, 1779. AMERICANUS.

To be ſold by R. AITKEN, *Bookſeller, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,*

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the Engliſh Government. BY LORD SOMMERS.

*** An elegant well tuned Harpſichord to be ſold. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖8 w.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, who are in Arrears, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *SAMUEL SANSOM*, Treaſurer, to prevent a Forfeiture of their Shares, agreeable to the Laws of the Company. *By Order of the Directors.*

Philadelphia, May 11, 1779. 3 W.

FORGE HAMMERS,

Of an excellent Quality,

To be had at the IRON FOUNDERY, Corner of Eighth and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia. §

FOR SALE, either by the Groce or Dozen, at BATCHELOR's Store Cellar, under Mr. JOHN REYNELL's, the Corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets,

EXCELLENT bottled CYDER, much preferable to any low WINES, which he will engage to keep in any Climate; fine bottled BEER, good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of Veſſels may be ſupplied with any Quantity on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

Kent County, Maryland, May 11, 1779.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, upwards of Sixteen Hundred Buſhels of RYE, BARLEY and MALT.

A Miller, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in that buſineſs, ſobriety and induſtry, would be taken into partnerſhip in his griſt-mills, ſituated in the county aforeſaid, one of the moſt healthy and pleaſant parts of this State, convenient both to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and where the greateſt plenty of the beſt wheat is raiſed yearly,---Thoſe mills are as compleat as any in America, with two pair of burr millſtones, and one pair of country ditto, and plenty of water in the dry ſeaſons.

The Subſcriber is about erecting two new Fulling Mills, and would give the beſt encouragement to a good Cloathier who can come recommended as aforeſaid; he may have part of the profit of ſaid mills for his wages.

For Sale, two pair of good MILLSTONES, one of them Colognes the other Brandywines.

‖4 w. ISAAC PERKINS.

LOST, on Saturday, the 16th inſtant, in the city of Philadelphia, a LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 876, for the receipt of Four Hundred and Ninety Dollars, to be exchanged. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Printers hereof, or to Richard Collins, Gardener, in Newtown Townſhip, Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by RICHARD COLLINS.

N. B. It can be of no Uſe to any Perſon but the Owner, as Payment is ſtopt at the Loan-Office. ¶

WAS ſtopped and left in my hands on the 19th day of March laſt, Three Silver TEASPOONS, marked W.P.M. the perſon from whom they were taken not ſince appearing to prove how he came by them. The owner by applying to the ſubſcriber, on proving property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have them again.

Darby, May 15, 1779. HENRY HAYES.

*** It is probable from ſome circumſtances they belong to a perſon in Lancaſter county. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 5th inſtant, a dark bay or brown draft HORSE, five years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, a large ſtar in his forehead, his mane hangs on each ſide, a ſmall ſpot of white on his near hind foot, ſome white hairs in his tail, had no ſhoes on, and has not been trimmed a conſiderable time. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* reward, but if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice *Sixty Dollars* reward.

Darby, May 8, 1779. † JOHN PEARSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on Wedneſday, the 14th of April laſt, a brown HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be about two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL JAMES. ¶

Paſſyunk, April 23, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, on Schuylkill Bank, two BAY HORSES, one has a buſhy mane and a large blaze on his face, his off hind foot white, ſhort cut tail, about 14 hands high. The other about 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have them again. JOHN HANNIS.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 19th of May inſt. at the Coffee-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A VERY valuable tract of 418 acres of LAND, ſituate in Roxborough townſhip, in Morris county, New-Jerſey; it is very well timbered with large oak and hickory, and lies within a mile of Andover Iron-works, and but about five miles from Hacket's-town, being very convenient to either of thoſe places. On this tract are low ground, ſwamp and cripple, which produce plenty of graſs on the ſame, tho' wild and uncultivated. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be further informed by applying to WILLIAM SHAW, living near the Old Ferry, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE LETT,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed Tavern at the Falls of Schuylkill, now occupied by Mr. *Aaron Hunter*, which is to be entered upon at the expiration of his leaſe, or ſooner, if he and the future tenant ſhall agree.

Alſo, *to be Lett*, a Plantation of 125 acres at the *Fat-Land Ford*, on the ſouth ſide of Schuylkill. In lieu of rent certain repairs of the fences and premiſes, which were neceſſarily injured by the army during their encampment there, will be accepted. Enquire of WILLIAM SMITH. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, adjoining to Mrs. Mary Brown, and Mr. Evans, hatter; the ground on Market-ſtreet is 24½ feet, of which 4½ feet is left to form a nine feet alley, and runs 100 feet back; the front of the building is 20 feet on the ground floor, and 29 feet on the ſecond floor, extending over the whole alley; with a brick kitchen, a large wooden ſtable and a good neceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Meſſieurs BENJAMIN HARBESON, and JOSEPH CARSON, or Capt. CHARLES PEALE, in Market-ſtreet.

¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, that he is removed out of Front-ſtreet into Second-ſtreet, between the Bridge and Spruce-ſtreet, where may be had all kinds of UNIFORMS for the ARMY.

Shopkeepers, Coach-makers, Hatters, Saddlers, and others may be ſupplied with all kinds of WORSTED BINDING LININGS, TAPES, ſaddle orriſs, girth-webs, fringe of all ſorts, line and taſſels for bed and window curtains, &c. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and all thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Stewart, late of Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 14th of June next, that they may be adjuſted by JOHN LEWIS, and ROBERT WALLACE, Executors. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living above the Barracks, in Second-ſtreet, on the 25th of April, a black horſe COLT, two years old, about 13 hands high, neither docked nor cut, but has lately been trimmed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

℔ ISAAC WHITE.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of laſt Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deſerters from the Army, diſperſed in different Parts of theſe States, who ſhould rejoin their reſpective Corps by the Firſt of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortneſs of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had ſufficient Time to circulate as extenſively as was neceſſary to anſwer fully the benevolent Purpoſe for which it was deſigned: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the Firſt Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-ſecond Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

March 18, 1779.

THERE is to be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, a valuable TRACT of LAND, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 283 acres and the allowance; late the property of Col. Robert Elder; there are on the premiſes a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a large double barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a quantity of good meadow, the whole of the clear land under good fence; the title indiſputable. Alſo another TRACT of WOODLAND, containing above 200 acres, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the Blue Mountain, and land of John Garber, on Suſquehanna River. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, is deſired to apply to HUGH MONTGOMERY, living nigh the premiſes, who will ſhew the lines and bounds thereof; terms of ſale will be made known by

† JOHN DUNCAN.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing 15 acres and two-thirds, ſituated on Still-pond Creek, Kent county, Maryland, whereon is an elegant brick houſe, 40 feet in length, and 27 in width, two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, with an eight foot paſſage, and compleat cellar under the whole, a part of which is made uſe of as a kitchen; alſo a granary, 40 feet in length and 20 feet wide, capable of containing 15000 buſhels of grain, ſituated on the Creek, where a ſhallop may receive a load in a few hours, that will contain ſix or ſeven hundred buſhels of grain; there is likewiſe a ſmoke-houſe, ſtable, with a good paled garden; this ſtand is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, in a healthy part of the country, about 8 miles from Cheſter-town, and in a good neighbourhood for ſelling of goods and purchaſing grain; the improvements almoſt new; this ſtand is well calculated for a merchant, and is ſuppoſed to be very little inferior to any place in the county. If the above houſe is not ſold in ſix weeks from this date, it will be rented for a term of years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

March 23, 1779, † ISAAC CANNELL.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;

By the Dozen, Hundred, Five Hundred, or Thouſand, in ſnug Binding, are now ready for SALE,

At BELL's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

JUST PRINTED, and to be *SOLD* by the Hundred, Dozen, or ſingle, by

STYNER AND CIST,

At the North-eaſt Corner of Race and Second-ſtreets,

The neweſt AMERICAN PRIMER.

Alſo, The New-England PRIMER enlarged.

NAVY-BOARD, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1779.

ALL perſons having demands againſt this Board are deſired to bring in their accounts; and all thoſe to whom the Board hath advanced money, for public uſes, are hereby called upon to tender an account of the expenditure (with proper vouchers) without delay.

The Honourable Marine Committee of Congreſs having ordered this Board to ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, induces the above notice, to which it is expected due attention will be paid by all concerned.

JOHN WHARTON, } Commiſſioners.
‖4w. JAMES READ, }

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be ſupplied with large or ſmall Quantities. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Kingſeſs, Philadelphia county, the 12th Mo. 24th, 1778, a red hipſhotten COW, about eight years old, forward with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN HUNT, jun.

Cheſter, February 26, 1779.

CAME to the Stable of the Subſcriber, the firſt of this Month, a Bay MARE, about 14 Hands high, and 12 or 14 Years old. The Owner paying Charges, and proving Property, may have her again, by applying to

¶ WILLIAM KERLIN.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1779.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſtable of Chriſtian Riffets, Tavern-keeper, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, the following deſcribed HORSES, viz.

A bay Stallion, 4 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, is ſcarcely broke, but trots and canters, and carries his head lofty.

A bay Mare, 5 years old, ſhod all round, paces, has two galled ſpots, one on each ſide.

A white Horſe, 5 years old, 15 hands high, trots, paces and canters, his mane to the near ſide, has a black cloud on the near ſide of his face, his ſhoes taken off yeſterday.

A brown Horſe, 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his near hind foot white, galled on the withers each ſide, trots, paces, and canters.

A bay Mare, 4 years old, has one white foot, ſhod before, and is very lively under the ſaddle.

Alſo ſtolen, a Britiſh light-horſeman's Saddle, high behind and before, with holſters, and a blue oil-cloth ſaddle cloth with a yellow border, marked L. H.

Whoever ſecures the above Horſes, or any of them, and delivers them to Mr. RIFFETS, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward for each, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Thief and any one of the Horſes. †

To COVER, the enſuing Seaſon,

At the Subſcribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the ſeaſon, for ready caſh only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be ſeen at his ſtand. *Arabian* was got by that famous ſtallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own ſiſter to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*.

Wildair was got by *Old Cade*, the beſt ſtallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet ſon of the Duke of *Devonſhire's Flying Childers*. This horſe, the ſire of *Arabian*, was a few years paſt purchaſed of *James Delancey*, Eſq; at a very high price, and ſhipped back to *England* at the particular deſire of the greateſt breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the ſeaſon, his blood being in the higheſt degree of reputation among the nobility and ſportſmen.

Good paſture will be provided for mares that are brought any diſtance. ¶ 5w. MERCER and SCHENK.

STOLEN, on the 26th of February laſt, at night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Middletown, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but moſt natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly ſhod before, has ſome white hairs in his forehead, and a white ſaddle mark on the off ſide, his mane and tail both black, has a diſorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

Waterford Townſhip, Weſt New-Jerſey, April 2, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH MATLOCK, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for payment, to HANNAH MATLOCK, Adminiſtratrix, or to

RICHARD COLLINGS, Adminiſtrator.

March 27, 1779.

WHEREAS there hath been a report brought up againſt the ſubſcriber, living in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, by ſome ill-deſigning perſons, that I had taken half a buſhel of coarſe ſalt out of the houſe of Yoſt Ebert, inn-keeper, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, about two years ago, which ſalt belonged to Mary Ruth; and whereas I know myſelf clear of ſaid crime, and I have an inſtrument of writing from ſaid Mary Ruth, which contradicts ſaid report, and another writing from ſaid Yoſt Ebert, declaring that I was not the man that got the ſalt out of his houſe; I therefore call upon any perſon or perſons who have propagated ſaid report, or that may hereafter endeavour to do it, to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves. ‖ HENRY HUBER, ſenior.

April 9, 1779.

WHEREAS *Solomon Allman*, late of Lower Penn's-Neck, Salem County, is deceaſed, and has left an eſtate, which is in the ſubſcriber's hands. His heirs, if there be any living, are deſired to come and prove their property, in two months from this date. JOSEPH COPNER. ¶

A few COPIES of the following, being the neweſt Publication from England, may be had at ROBERT BELL's Book-ſtore, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE PUPIL OF PLEASURE, in a SERIES of LETTERS, exhibiting the Adventures of a Man of Birth, Rank, Figure, Fortune, and Character, ardent in the Purſuit of Pleaſure, much delighted *with*, attracted *by*, and formed upon the *Cheſterfieldean Syſtem*. Two Volumes complete in One.

BY COURTNEY MELMOTH.

*** *This modern hiſtorical Work is peculiarly neceſſary for all thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who either have read, or intend to read Lord* Cheſterfield's *Letters.*

N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnſon's, Entick's, Aſhe's, Schrevelius's Hedericus's, Ainſworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Claſſics, whether in Greek or Latin, may alſo be had at ſaid Bell's Book-ſtore---Alſo Holy Bibles of various Kinds. Likewiſe Dilworth's Spelling Books by the Dozen, Hundred or Thouſand.

†‡† FRENCH and ENGLISH GRAMMARS, FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, with great Variety of Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentaliſts, may alſo be had at ſaid Bell's Book-ſtore, in Third-ſtreet. ¶

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

THE Public are hereby advertiſed, that the real eſtates late of Joſeph Galloway, and Andrew Allen, Eſquires, late members of the Congreſs of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States, of America, for Pennſylvania; William Allen, the younger, Eſquire, ſometime a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or battalion of foot in the ſervice of the ſaid United Colonies, now States, of America; James Rankin and John Rankin, both late of the county of York, yeomen; Jacob Duche, the younger, late of the city of Philadelphia, late Chaplain of the Congreſs of the ſaid United States; Gilbert Hicks, late of Bucks county, yeoman; Samuel Shoemaker, late Alderman of the city of Philadelphia; John Potts, late of Pottſgrove, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, late Sheriff of Cheſter county; Chriſtian Foutts, late Lieutenant Colonel of militia, in the county of Lancaſter; John Biddle, late of Berks county, yeoman, late Collector of Exciſe for the ſaid county, and late a Deputy Quarter Maſter of the army of the United States; John Roberts, late of the county of Philadelphia, miller; Abraham Carliſle, houſe-carpenter; John Parrock, yeoman; Philip Marchington, trader; Alexr. Bartram, trader; Joel Evans, merchant; John Henderſon, mariner; Alexander Smith, blackſmith; and William Auſtin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jerſey Ferry; all late of the city of Philadelphia: Chriſtopher Saur, the elder, late of Germantown, printer; David Thompſon, ſhipwright; John Tolly, mariner; both late of Southwark; Henry Hugh Ferguſon, Eſquire (late Commiſſary of priſoners for General Howe) heretofore of Græme-Park; all late of the county of Philadelphia; John Ellwood, late of Briſtol townſhip, in Bucks county, waterman; Samuel Biles, late Sheriff of Bucks county; Michael Witman, and Henry Skyles, huſbandmen; and George Reine, miller; all late of Lancaſter county: Curtis Lewis, blackſmith; and Richard Swanwick, heretofore of the Cuſtom-houſe of Philadelphia; both late of Cheſter county, yeomen; and Joſeph Romich, late of Northampton county, yeoman, and John Young, heretofore of Græme-Park, in the county of Philadelphia, late of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman: And Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Iſaac Allen, Eſquire, Attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the State of New-Jerſey; and Andrew Elliot, Eſquire, now or late of New-York city, in the State of New-York; and others, ſituate, lying and being within divers counties of this State, forfeited to the uſe of the Commonwealth by the attainder of the ſaid perſons, and every of them, for high treaſon, will be ſpeedily ſold by public auction or vendue, to the beſt and higheſt bidders, exonerated and diſcharged of all former claims or demands made under any of the ſaid traitors; the ſaid real eſtates to be aſſured to the buyers by deeds or conveyances, under the Seal of the State, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, upon payment of the purchaſe money.

And all creditors and others are hereby informed, that by an Act of Aſſembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame, and for aſcertaining the lawful debts and claims thereupon," three months are allowed to all creditors and others, having claims and demands on the perſonal eſtates late of the traitors aforeſaid, to exhibit the ſame; the ſaid three months to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of ſuch eſtates in the regiſter kept by the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council; and in ſix months for all claims on the real eſtates, late of the traitors aforeſaid, to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of ſuch real eſtates, on the regiſter kept by the Sheriff of the county where ſuch forfeited real eſtate lies: All ſuch claims and demands to be made before the Judges of the Supreme Court in term time; or in the vacation to the Chief Juſtice, written on parchment or paper, ſigned by the parties making the ſame, or by their attorneys, or other repreſentatives; teſtified by two or more ſubſcribing witneſſes, atteſting the ſame; or in default thereof, every ſuch claim or demand to be void.

AND WHEREAS by a Supplement to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, it is directed, "that whenever ſuch intended ſales (the ſales of the ſaid real eſtates forfeited as aforeſaid) "ſhall be "advertiſed, public notice ſhall be alſo given, that the creditors "of the ſaid traitors, and all claimants upon the ſaid reſpective "eſtates, ſhall exhibit their ſeveral claims and demands to the "Juſtices of the Supreme Court, for payment or ſatisfaction, as "is by the ſaid Act directed, within ſix months thereafter, if reſidents within this State, or within twelve months, if reſi-"dents within any other of the United States, or be for ever bar-"red from the recovery thereof; provided always nevertheleſs, "that if any creditor or claimant ſhall at the time of ſuch notice "given be within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, "non compos mentis, impriſoned, or beyond ſea, that then ſuch "perſons ſhall be at liberty to exhibit their claims or demands, "as other perſons now may, within ſix months, or if reſidents "within any other of the United States, within twelve months "after ſuch diſabilitiy is removed."

Wherefore public notice is hereby accordingly given; and all creditors and others concerned are hereby called upon to make their claims, and proceed in the manner as is in and by the ſaid Acts of General Aſſembly directed.

Publiſhed by order of the Council,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary, and Keeper of the Regiſter for forfeited eſtates.

Wilmington, April 7, 1779.

DESERTED from this poſt laſt evening, the following deſcribed perſon, enliſted as a waggoner for one year, a young man, about 21 or 22 years of age, ſhort fair hair, grey eyes, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, born in Ireland, ſays his name is *Edward M'Donald*, and a deſerter from the *Britiſh* army, a ſtocking weaver by trade; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, with red cuffs and cape, white blanketing jacket, and brown cloth breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid Deſerter, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars Reward*.

¶ FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2554.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1779.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IT is remarked, and I believe juſtly, that the preſs, of late, has been conſiderably deſerted by the beſt writers, and few obſervations have been communicated to the public upon ſubjects of a general and extenſive nature. It may be owing to the ſame cauſe which Salluſt, the hiſtorian, tells us operated with the like effect in the Roman Commonwealth: *Every man the moſt capable of writing was the moſt engaged in buſineſs.** Commerce, or the labour and ſedulity of office, has engaged the attention of the men of beſt experience, and the information of the people has been left to thoſe, who have had leſs integrity or underſtanding to inform them.

I mention this as my apology for venturing to take up the pen, and to commit my thoughts to paper. When the rareſt maſters have laid down the pencil, it may be allowable for young eſſayiſts to extend the canvaſs, and expreſs a figure.

The Treaty of commerce and alliance on the part of theſe States with France, is the ſubject upon which I would propoſe to offer ſome conſiderations to the public. This ſubject has not been handled profeſſedly by any writer, and indeed little has been ſaid in any manner that has had relation to it.

I am induced to undertake a ſervice of this nature, at the preſent time, by believing that it will be uſeful to the people. Great-Britain, in her late advance to a negotiation, was willing to concede to theſe States almoſt every point, ſave that of Independence. It is probable, that in a ſhort time ſhe will be willing to concede even this point, on condition that we reſcind *the Treaty of commerce and alliance* on the part of theſe States with France. This treaty, to uſe a leſs elevated language, greatly *ſticks in her ſtomach*. She feels it as the whale feels the harpoon which the fiſherman has darted into her. She has laboured, groaned and complained of it in ſuch ſtrains, that we may eaſily perceive it is a mortal ſtab to her hope of ſubjugating this continent. It will be her firſt wiſh to pluck this *barbed iron* from her body, and ſhe will exert all her remaining power, life and action, to accompliſh it.

The independence of theſe States is an idea which ſhe cannot eaſily admit. Nevertheleſs it will become familiar to her, and I am perſuaded that the time is not far diſtant, when ſhe will expreſs herſelf willing to admit it, on condition that we relinquiſh our invidious, and, as ſhe will ſay, unnatural *alliance* with the Court of France. It is poſſible that, with the next reinforcement to her troops that ſhall arrive upon our coaſt, we may hear of new *Commiſſioners* to ſtipulate conditions, and to make an offer of this nature.

The whigs amongſt the *common people*, who are undoubtedly the moſt *honeſt people* of America, will reſent the idea, if *haſtily* and *barely* propoſed to them. But is it not greatly in the power of ſoft ſpeech and argument to recommend and dreſs a matter to the public? And are there not men upon this continent, who are willing and are able to give an offer of this nature ſoft ſpeech and argument?

There are men, who, from the firſt moment that we meditated a reſiſtance to the claim of Britain, have diſapproved of that reſiſtance. It was their language, that America was quite unequal to the taſk of carrying on a war, and that Britain, from her fleets and armies, and reſources, was invincible. Therefore, as we could not eaſily aſſert our freedom, we ought to reſt contented and be ſlaves. It has given theſe men the moſt acute pain to ſee the leaſt advantage in our favour, and to be acquainted with the leaſt circumſtance that could ſupport the hope of a proſperous iſſue to the conteſt. The idea of ſucceſs on our part involved in it a ſtrong reflection on their judgment, who had often told us, and, with a kind of diabolical pretence to inſpiration, almoſt propheſied that finally we ſhould be overcome by Britain. It was their full opinion, and their ſtrong aſſertion, that France, from whom we ſeemed to hope for aid, would never dare to give it. She was made to tremble at the frown of Britain, and, whatever ſhe might ſeem to promiſe, would never have the confidence to appear in our behalf.

The generoſity of France in taking us by the hand, and entering into a treaty of commerce and alliance with us, was greatly unexpected, and at the ſame time greatly irritating to theſe men. Their reſentment has been almoſt carried off from theſe States, to that power which has been a late and immediate cauſe of diſappointment to their wiſhes. Againſt this power it will be the object of their induſtry, by every calumny, ſurmiſe and art, to excite our apprehenſions. By every feeling of their nature, they are hoſtile to the alliance, and by tooth, and foot and nail, and the aſperity of language, will endeavour the deſtruction of it.

Theſe of whom I ſpeak are *open* and *avowed* tories. But there are others of a more amphibious and diſputed nature, called *moderate* men, who, though they may not be oppoſed to the cauſe for which America has drawn the ſword, yet have high ideas of the power of Britain, and entertain a predilection for her. Should ſhe propoſe to guarantee our independence, every thing, in their opinion, will be gained for which we have contended. They will be diſpoſed to inſinuate a thouſand tender and perſuaſive things in favour of her friendſhip. The nation of Great-Britain was once a generous and brave nation; and though the King and Miniſtry have diſcovered, in this affair, conſiderable obſtinacy, yet the people, if they could be properly inſtructed, are ſtill attached to virtue. The circumſtances of our quarrel have been neceſſary, in the courſe of things, to inſtitute a new dominion, and reſulted more from common paſſions, that from any great malignity in them to injure us, who were once their children, and may be ſtill their brothers. The revival of our old acquaintance with this people will be ſafe and pleaſant. It will be ſafe, becauſe their navy poſſeſſes the dominion of the ſea, and will be able to protect us. It will be pleaſant, becauſe they are a people of the ſame manners and the ſame language.

Shall it be urged to theſe, that a breach of faith with France is made the condition of a guarantee of independence to the States? It will be ſaid in anſwer, that fidelity belongs to individuals only, and has never found a place with nations, who are guided by the maxims of advantage, and do not ſcruple to reſcind the pact to-day which they had made yeſterday, if it ſhall be more the policy and intereſt of the moment. It ſuited France to take us by the hand in this debate, and if it ſuited her, ſhall we continue to beſeech her amity, when it has become our wiſeſt meaſure to relinquiſh the connection.

This reaſoning will be plauſible, and, like the ſpeeches of Calypſo, apt to ſteal upon the mind of every young Telemachus; nay, apt to ſteal upon the minds of thoſe of riper judgment, in whom the ſeeds of old affection may yet revive for Britain. The recollection of a native ground, or fields and towns which they have viſited, and acquaintances which they have formed with thoſe from England, will operate upon the minds of many, and make them tender to the thoughts of reconciliation.

The tories and the moderate men I call the *auxiliaries* of Britain to heave us from the ſide of France. There is yet another ſpecies of aſſiſtance which ſhe may employ in this affair: I do not mean the argumentum vi et armis, or, in other words, the ultima ratio regum, which ſhe has already tried, but the argumentum aureum, or the logic of a ſum of money, which Machiavel and other politicians have judged to be all-prevailing. When the hope of conqueſt by her arms has failed her, it will be natural to think of other means by which ſhe may effectuate her purpoſe.

It may be ſaid the virtue of America is made of *ſterner ſtuff* than to bend to any power of *gold*. I acknowledge, it is evinced by former inſtances that there is virtue in America. But is the virtue of one or two, or an hundred men, the virtue of the whole community? Or is it certain, that becauſe the liberality of Britain has been baffled hitherto, we ſhall in future time be proof to ſuch propoſals? She may another time have better fortune in her choice of individuals, upon whom to make experiment of applications of this nature. The time may yet become more favourable, though not with thoſe already tried, yet with others, who, though they have not equal influence, yet may be bought at leſs expence, and will do her, if not a greatly eminent, at leaſt a ſedulous and perſevering ſervice. Time changes manners.

I *would not take an oath* that there is half that virtue in the *towns* and trading *cities* of theſe States there was at the beginning of the conteſt. The unequal and perpetual drifting of the currency has thrown a fortune in the hands of this one and the other in ſo ſudden and extraordinary a manner, that, like the drawing of half a million in a lottery, it makes a noiſe amongſt us, and the emulation of every man is up by ſome means or other to be alike ſucceſsful. He has made his fortune, I muſt make my fortune, are phraſeologies ſo common, that the ear is ſtruck with them in every converſation. The idea catches like the *electric fluid*, and every man muſt ſcheme, cheat, *be bribed*, or ſpeculate, in order to enrich himſelf. In this ſtate and temper of the country, a *gratuity* will find its way with more readineſs than formerly, when rectitude of morals and plainneſs and ſimplicity of living were more in countenance among us than they ſeem to be at preſent.

Circumſtances may yet become more favourable to the acceptance of *gratuties* from Britain. When ſhe ſhall propoſe to guarantee our independence, there will be ſmoother ground whereon to tread by thoſe who ſhall engage to ſerve her. The work will not ſo glaringly offend the public intereſt. We have already ſeen that many things may plauſibly, though wickedly, be ſaid in its behalf; and hence it may not be altogether certain that the man who undertakes the taſk ſhall forfeit the eſteem and good opinion of the people. If ſo, there will be leſs ſecurity for the uprightneſs of the ſervants of the public; for it is the dread of popular odium that keeps the one half of mankind politically honeſt—Take this away, and you remove one powerful guardian of their virtue. In a caſe therefore where there is leſs danger of loſing popularity, there will be leſs unwillingneſs to bend to the propoſal of a ſmall *donation*.

It is, moreover, to be taken into view, that the ſervice to be rendered will not appear to many ſo heinouſly iniquitous as what before muſt have been executed. It will be thought a leſſer villainy to violate the *faith* of an *alliance*, than to ſtab the independence of a nation, and betray the very citadel which it poſſeſſes. If ſo, there may be thoſe who will undertake to do the one, though not to do the other. No man is at once bold and determined in the devious path of political diſhoneſty. He may conſent to do a ſmaller wickedneſs, who for a while would ſhudder at the perpetration of a greater. There is a correſpondence between the ſervice and the reward. If the reward is ſmall, the ſervice will be thought atrocious. If the reward is great, the ſervice, though unjuſtifiable, will gradually diminiſh and appear innocent. In the proſpect of a high temptation, a great iniquity is leſſened to a point, but a ſmall one diſappears altogether.

I advance it not as certain, what I know is but contingent, that the reinforcement every day expected on the coaſt will be accompanied with an embaſſy of new Commiſſioners, to offer to theſe States an acknowledgment of them as independent, on condition that we will withdraw ourſelves from our alliance with the Court of France. But if our exertions proſper for a little while longer, it is an offer which ſhe will undoubtedly be brought to make, and when brought to make it, there is all the reaſon in the world to believe ſhe will aſſiſt the negotiation with a quantity of *coin*.

It has been her declaration at ſeveral of the Courts of Europe, of whoſe attention in our favour it was her intereſt to deprive us, that ſhe means not to relinquiſh the idea of the poſſeſſion of America, but will undoubtedly accompliſh it by force or by *ſeduction*. The idea of ſucceſs by force will gradually deſert her, and in proportion will the idea of a conqueſt by *ſeduction* riſe upon her mind. Baffled in every enterprize by ſea and land, ſhe will remit a little the operations of her arms, and carry on a ſecret and unnoticed campaign by *gold*. I would ſparingly ſuggeſt the leaſt idea unfavourable to the virtue of my countrymen, but there are thoſe who apprehend that a campaign of this nature is not now to inſtitute. More, ſay they, of the *precious metals* has been inſinuated to the boſom of this country than people are aware of. *The myſtery of iniquity doth already work*, and *that wicked* ſhall be by and by *revealed*. For my own part I do not know how it may be; but would hope that it is rather the over-cautious fear of prudent perſons, than any ſound judgment founded on the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſuſpicious circumſtances. Nevertheleſs it cannot be amiſs to guard againſt what certainly is poſſible, and which, ſhould it exiſt in embryo, may yet come forth to give us trouble. Thoſe who are philoſophers enough to know what materials human nature is compoſed of, will entertain a jealouſy of what the beſt men may do in caſes of untried reſiſtance.

For theſe reaſons, and becauſe I am perſuaded that it would be fatal to the happineſs of this country to liſten to the ſiren voice of Britain, ſeducing us from that faith pledged to our great ally, I have propoſed to offer ſome things to brace the public mind againſt it; and at the ſame time to ſhew that we are ſafe and happy in our alliance with the court of France; and that it is our intereſt and our honour to ſupport it.

In theſe States, where every man may riſe to public ſtations, and is, or ought to be, acquainted with the public meaſures, it cannot be accounted arrogance to call himſelf a *politician*, and as it is in every place allowable that a man be conſcious of upright intentions, and profeſs integrity, it cannot be preſumption, or the boaſt of vanity, to ſay that he is *honeſt*. For theſe reaſons, and becauſe I am particularly fond of that apothegm known amongſt the common people, *honeſty is the beſt policy*, I ſhall from thence derive my ſignature, and in the courſe of theſe papers call myſelf THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Prudentiſſimus quiſque negotioſus maxime erat.*

JOHN BENEZET

HAS FOR SALE, clayed SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels; a few pipes of very excellent MADEIRA. Alſo a quantity of GLASS PHIALS, of different ſizes, in hogſheads. He continues to purchaſe LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES bearing intereſt payable in France, alſo BILLS for intereſt due on ſuch Certificates, for which he gives the very higheſt advance. ¶

JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as uſual, to buy and ſell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖ 4 W.

Montgomery, May 19, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given that all thoſe that are indebted to Chriſtopher Sower, printer, late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, either by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county. As he wants to ſettle off the confiſcated accounts as quick as poſſible, it is deſired that all people concerned will take notice; and thoſe that have not paid off the vendue accounts of the ſale of Sower's effects, are likewiſe deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to

GEORGE SMITH, agent for confiſcated eſtates, Philadelphia county.

Kent County, Maryland, May 20, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS TAKEN, ſuppoſed through miſtake, by a river craft, from Hollingſworth's wharf, about five or ſix weeks ago, a barrel directed for Joſeph Wilkinſon, tanner, at the Head of Cheſter, with red keel on the head, containing 25 dreſſed calf ſkins, one buſhel of ſalt in a bag, and 25 ½ lbs. ſugar in a keg; alſo, ſeven empty flour barrels marked M I on the head with chalk. Whoever hath taken the above goods, or can give information of the ſame, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber at the Head of Cheſter. ‖ JOSEPH WILKINSON.

Thornbury, Cheſter County, May 18, 1779.

WHEREAS CATHERINE my wife hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, on the 18th day of February laſt, with a Heſſian deſerter, who goes by the name of *Valentine Hertzoor*; therefore this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PAUL RUSSEL. ¶

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

WHEN Quacks and Empirics abound, and Apothecaries have full employ, we may without further enquiry infer that many of the people are ſick, and that the climate or the ſeaſon is very unhealthy. We may form a proper judgment of the ſtate of the body politic on the ſame grounds; for in a ſick diſordered State, there are generally ſo many political quacks as there are medical ones in a ſickly climate or ſeaſon. No one will preſume to ſay that theſe States are in high political health; if any one ſhould, the numberleſs preſcriptions publiſhed and publiſhing weekly, and even daily, would contradict him. In a word, political quackery ſeems to be next to rapacity and diſſipation, the rage or madneſs of the day. To detect and expoſe impoſtors and quacks muſt certainly be a uſeful ſervice to the public, whether they are medical or political, more peculiarly the latter, as the miſchief done by them is more general and extenſive, and their practice ſuch as tends to corrupt the whole body politic, and to poiſon the very firſt principles of moral honeſty. With a real and ardent deſire of rendering all the ſervice in my power to my country, I ſhall in this and two or three future papers expoſe to view the wicked, diſhoneſt, and fatal tendency of ſeveral late publications. I ſhall begin with Honeſtus, whoſe piece, taken from the Connecticut Courant of April 13th, was re-publiſhed in your laſt Pennſylvania Gazette. I am induced to give this gentleman precedence for ſeveral reaſons, ſince by his ſtile and manner of addreſs and reaſoning I diſcover him to be above the common level of political quacks. He has given us ſeveral accurate and elaborate calculations; and, from the parade of his notes and quotations, his ability as a financier may appear to the public in a very favourable point of view: However, it ſeems to me that his addreſs and reaſoning is better calculated for the meridian of the State he writes in, than for the States in general---he exhibits much apparent candour and zeal for the intereſt of America, and I have no doubt of his ſincerity, but ſincerely lament that the principles he ſets out with are neither juſt nor honourable, but ſuch as muſt, if admitted, firſt deceive, and then ruin and diſgrace this country for ever. The deſign of this writer appears to be to perſuade the inhabitants of theſe States that their public debt is but a trifle, that the war is nearly at an end, and that our enemies are in the moſt wretched and reduced circumſtances, that we are under no neceſſity of a foreign loan, and further that it would be dangerous and bad policy to procure one. I have been putting on my political ſpectacles for the diſcovery of theſe objects, but cannot for my life ſee them diſtinctly in the ſame point of view as he has done. Men are born with different lineaments in their faces, and there is an infinite variety in the works of the Deity, from whence it has been uſual to account for the different ſentiments of mankind, on almoſt every ſubject. In the preſent inſtance I would not wander into the wide field of uncertain opinion, or make aſſertions that have nothing but the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion for their ſupport; though men differ, yet there is ſome certainty in the world. Experience and matters of fact are the beſt guides to the human mind, they will ſtand, when the moſt ingenious hypotheſes are rejected. This writer begins by telling us, "that though Congreſs have determined to ſupport and redeem their currency, and have taken their meaſures for that purpoſe, yet they (perſons of different characters) ſeem to heſitate with regard to the iſſue."—And pray, what has been the iſſue already in conſequence of theſe meaſures? why they have brought us to the brink of ruin, there never was an inſtance of ſuch a rapid depreciation and in ſo ſhort a time —the public were deceived, and their confidence in our currency deſtroyed.

If this Gentleman's reaſoning is admitted as juſt, no one can any longer heſitate, ſince his calculations are all founded on the ſuppoſition that the currency is to be redeemed at ten for one, or one thouſand per cent. diſcount, that being nearly the rate of exchange at the time he wrote; but were he to calculate quarterly, his next publication in July will probably be twenty for one, and ſo on. Every one will agree with him in the neceſſity there is "of laying high taxes and of diſcharging the public debt as faſt as poſſible." But there is a wide difference between diſcharging a debt by honourable payment, and the wiping it out with the ſponge of inſolvency and paying but two, or perhaps one ſhilling in the pound, whilſt we boaſt of having an eſtate vaſtly more than ſufficient for the whole. It was with no ſmall pleaſure I read the obſervations of this writer on the affairs of Connecticut, that "their inhabitants and the number of their cattle and horſes are conſiderably increaſed, the quantity of ſeed put into the ground the laſt ſeed time is ſuppoſed to exceed what has ever been covered in the earth at any one time before."—Other States can truly ſay, their cattle and horſes are conſiderably diminiſhed, and as to agriculture, there is no compariſon to be made between the preſent and paſt times. I do not doubt of the truth of this writer's aſſertions on this head, but I am obliged to ſay, that the ideas he endeavours to give of our ſituation in general are extremely unjuſt and dangerous, and ſuch that, if they generally prevail, muſt inevitably ruin this country.

It will be agreed by every one, that let a ſtate be indebted to ever ſo great an amount, if the ſum owed either in gold, ſilver or paper, be and remain in the ſtate, and if the ſame be equally divided among all the inhabitants in juſt proportion to the ſums to be collected from each of them individually—there can in ſuch caſe be no kind of difficulty in taxing at once up to the full amount of the debt. But this not being the caſe with theſe ſtates at preſent, the very ground on which this writer proceeds fails at the firſt, and his arguments fall of courſe. The paper iſſued by Congreſs, as well as the Loan-Office certificates, like all other paper, are free to be purchaſed by foreigners, as well as citizens of theſe ſtates. The fact is, large ſums of both have been purchaſed by foreigners and are now in foreign parts. In the next place, it will not be pretended that what remains among us is equally divided, and it is very eaſy to foreſee, that from the moment the quantity is leſſened by taxing, the remainder muſt appreciate and the diviſion of the money become daily more unequal. Suppoſe, at the end of this campaign, the debt of theſe ſtates ſhould collectively amount to three hundred millions of dollars, and that we ſhould be bleſſed with peace at the cloſe of it (would to God the latter of theſe events was as certain as the former) in ſuch caſe, what will be our ſituation as to debt. Three hundred millions of dollars in paper, either in bills or Loan-Office certificates, will be in the hands of the citizens of theſe States and of foreigners. The faith of theſe States is pledged to redeem this ſum in Spaniſh milled dollars, or in gold and ſilver equivalent. If none of this paper ſhould at that time be abroad, and if every individual of theſe States poſſeſſed his equal proportion of it, the whole affair would be extremely eaſy and ſimple; but as that will not be the caſe then, it is not now, and as every day is carrying us further from it, let us enquire what will be our real ſituation at that wiſhed for period, and what conſequences are neceſſarily to be expected. Three hundred millions of dollars is equal to ninety millions of pounds, lawful money, at ſix ſhillings the dollar—to one hundred and twelve millions and five hundred thouſand pounds, Pennſylvania currency—to one hundred and twenty millions of pounds New-York currency—and to ſixty-ſeven millions five hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. I will ſtop in my calculation here, and enquire what this writer means by the phraſe, the firſt time I have met with it, *preſent currency*, and what he would have to be underſtood by his conſtantly reſting all his arguments on a diſcount of ten for one, or a thouſand per cent. diſcount. Does he mean that the holders of the bills and loan-office certificates, whether citizens of theſe States or foreigners, ſhall for every dollar received by them in paper on the faith of the United States—does he mean, I ſay, that it ſhall be exchanged for a Spaniſh milled dollar, and they ſhall be paid in lieu thereof, ſilver equal to 7d one-fifth lawful money, or 9d half-penny New-York currency, or 9d Pennſylvania, or 5d. 3-10ths ſterling; and that the *Widows and Orphans* ſhall be paid their dower and legacies on that ſcale; and that thoſe who early lent their ſilver and gold, or paper when paſſing equivalent to ſpecie, ſhall be paid off at that rate? If this is his meaning, what pity he has not ventured to ſpeak out, and clearly to demonſtrate to the people at large that ſuch a proceeding is conſiſtent with good faith, with public honour and juſtice. Had he done this, what thanks would not have been due to him? How would the hundreds of thouſands amaſſed by ſpeculators, engroſſers and monopolizers have ſhrunk, as at the touch of a magic wand, into as many ſhillings? Had he done this, or if he does it hereafter, he will not only out-do all preceding financiers in every part or age of the world, but lay the axe to the root of all future ſpeculating and monopolizing, and at once ſtrike that noxious race of leeches, now gorging themſelves with the vital blood of theſe States, out of exiſtence.

As to the public debt, there is not the leaſt ſhadow of a doubt, provided we had able financiers, that no country in the world can pay their debt better than America;—yet I cannot think with Honeſtus, that we ſhall be able to pay it in ſo ſhort a time as he mentions. However, there are ſundry public expences which neither this writer nor myſelf know any thing about. Does he know what our Plenipotentiary and *four Commiſſioners* now all at Paris expend for us? From the beſt authority, I am informed three thouſand pounds ſterling per ann. has been propoſed as a ſalary for each. Other ſums probably will be added to this ſalary, for Secretaries, &c. &c. &c. A moderate computation will make the amount no leſs than twenty thouſand pounds ſterling per annum;—to this we may add what is due in Europe for all the ſtores, arms and ammunition, we have received from thence. If the difficulty of making remittances and the few articles we have at preſent to remit be conſidered, it will appear no eaſy matter to extricate ourſelves from this burden. I ſhall poſtpone what I have further to ſay on American affairs till next week.—As I mean nothing but the public good, and to throw light on ſome ſubjects of great importance to the welfare of the community, I ſhall be happy to have the ſerious attention of all real friends to this country. AMERICANUS.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1779.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 15.

Laſt Sunday an expreſs arrived here from Hampton, informing of a number of the Britiſh fleet appearing off Old-Point-Comfort, conſiſting of four men of war, ſixteen tranſport ſhips, ſeven tenders and one galley, with upwards of 2000 men, and about 100 flat-bottom boats. The next day they landed their troops, who took the Fort at Portſmouth, burnt ſeveral houſes, and alſo deſtroyed a number of veſſels there. The officer who commanded in the fort, finding the enemy ſo far ſuperior to him in point of numbers, was obliged to retreat from it, after ſpiking up the cannon. The enemy have ſince marched and taken the town of Suffolk, and burnt a conſiderable part thereof, committing many forced ravages, plundering, burning and deſtroying every thing on their way thither.

Extract of a letter from Col. Lawſon, to his Excellency the Governor, dated Smithfield, May 13, 1779.

"I preſume your Excellency, by this time, is pretty well informed of the ſtrength and movements of the enemy. From accounts which I have received, the cruel and horrid depredations and rapine committed on the unfortunate and defenceleſs inhabitants who have fallen within their reach, exceed almoſt any thing yet heard of within the circle of their tragic diſplay of ſavage barbarity!—Houſhold furniture, ſtock of all kinds, houſes, and in ſhort almoſt every ſpecies of periſhable property, are effectually deſtroyed, with unrelenting fury, by thoſe devils incarnate; murder, rape, rapine, and violence fill up the the dark catalogue of their deteſtable tranſactions!—They ſurpriſed and took a ſmall body of Frenchmen, at the Great Bridge, whom they murdered immediately on the ſpot, to the amount of ſeven.—The feelings of humanity are deeply wounded with reflections on the various and pointed cruelties exerciſed towards our ſuffering countrymen, and call aloud for the moſt vigorous and ſpirited exertions.—The militia at this place, on being informed that arms were coming down for them, are much ſpirited up, and poſſeſs the greateſt deſire of revenge and retaliation."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman.

"On my way down from Smithfield, towards Suffolk, I met numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants flying from the rapid approach of the enemy, with ſuch circumſtances of diſtreſs as language cannot paint.—I feel no pleaſure (I believe your Excellency will think) in enumerating and dwelling upon the diſtreſſes of our countrymen and fellow creatures, but, on the preſent occaſion, they exceed any thing in imagination. The enemy are now in poſſeſſion of Suffolk, a part of which is actually in flames, and the whole will probably be ſo in a ſmall time."

BOSTON, *May* 10.

Advices from Holland, of December 20, aſſure us, that the merchants of Amſterdam, Dort and Rotterdam, have preſented a ſecond memorial to their High Mightineſſes the States General, repeating their importunities for juſtice in the caſe of the ſeizure of their veſſels by the Britiſh. They alſo addreſſed the Prince Stadtholder on the ſame ſubject.

"The unjuſt proceedings," ſay they, "towards the navigation and commerce of the inhabitants of this Republic by the Engliſh have already neceſſitated the concerned to claim the interpoſition of your Highneſs. We hoped that your applications by M. le Ce de Welderen, your Envoy at the Court of London, would have effected an inſtant reſtitution, and future ſecurity to our trade. But we find with concern, that your moſt ſerious repreſentations to the Britiſh Miniſtry have only produced a bare injunction to the Admiralty of England, to reſtore ſuch veſſels as have not been loaded with ſhip timber or ſtores, and that inſtead of making reparation for damages in the caſe of thoſe few which were diſcharged, they continue to commit the ſame hoſtilities to our flag. We are informed that their Miniſtry mean to ſeize and confiſcate all ſuch cargoes as they may chuſe to conſider as French property. A conduct ſo diametrically oppoſed to the right of nations, and the marine treaty of 1764, wounds and deſtroys every principle of equity. The experience of the years 1746, 48, 56 and 58, convinces us how fatal this may be to our commerce, ſince the rapacious injuſtice of the Engliſh coſt us in thoſe inſtances forty millions. The value of the ſhips and cargoes now detained in England is already conſiderable. The ſeamen, already ſcarce in this Republic, are debauched into the Engliſh ſervice, and our flag, ſo reſpected from one end of the world to the other, languiſhes in inactivity, becauſe it is no longer ſecure. Imploring again the ſovereign and efficacious protection of your Highneſs, we are impreſſed with a dread of the abſolute ruin of our nation, if we perſiſt in the principles of forbearance, which we ſeem to have adopted; and rely on the power of the States General, and the determination of the inhabitants, ſhould it become neceſſary to defend their independence againſt the injuries of an inſolent power. We therefore beſeech you to protect our commerce; to redreſs the wrongs we now ſuffer; to prevent greater being done; and to take all ſuch meaſures as your wiſe precaution may judge agreeable to the true intereſts of the Republic."

The Cabinet at St. James's having thought it prudent to pay ſome attention to the memorials which have been preſented to his Britiſh Majeſty by their High Mightineſſes,

The Earl of Suffolk gave the following anſwer:

"I have had the honor of laying before the King, my Maſter, the memorials which your High Mightineſſes have addreſſed to him. His Majeſty charges me to inform you, that he obſerves with extreme ſatisfaction that they underſtand in their true light the orders which he has given for the diſcharging the veſſels mentioned in your memorial. The principles of equity which ever animate him, have induced him to direct that all veſſels, *not having contraband lading*, belonging to the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes, ſhould be inſtantly diſcharged; and that his officers ſhould give no interruption to the *lawful* trade of your Republic. His Majeſty wiſhed to ſatisfy even the minuteſt ſubjects of complaint, and if any yet continue, they muſt be attributed to the inevitable incidents of war. He is ever diſpoſed to give you proofs of his moderation and juſtice; and I declare to you in his name, that tho' the intereſt of his kingdoms requires that he ſhould oppoſe as far as he can the importation, into the ports of France, of any military or naval ſtores; he will nevertheleſs pay great attention to the rights and flag of your Mightineſſes, and adhere ſtrictly to the ſtipulations and ſpirit of treaties ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and the States General."

This anſwer was far from ſatisfying the people of Holland. It appeared to the Republic filled with illuſive proteſtations, and void of any aſſurances on what they might rely for future ſecurity. In its ambiguity it ſeemed to require them to break off all communication with the preſent enemies of Britain. After the experience the merchants had of the inſolence of that nation, could they confide in unmeaning promiſes of adhering to treaties which its intereſt or pride had ſo often induced them to forget? What then have we to do in the imminent danger that ſurrounds us? Compelled, though with reluctance, to take ſome deciſion between France and England, which both will conſider as important to its intereſts, to which ſhall Holland join its ſtrength and riches? She ought to be aſſured that France will exert her addreſs, and if neceſſary her force, to compel her to decide. The weighty and repeated repreſentations of her Ambaſſador to the States General on this ſubject, leaves no doubt of the diſpoſitions of the Court of Verſailles. Suppoſe even ſhe ſhould leave us to be tranquil ſpectators of her diſpute with England, what will become of our immenſe trade with her ſubjects? We have only airy promiſes of ſecurity to truſt to, and without this trade how will our exiſtence be reduced? Theſe weighty conſiderations do not however influence the minds of every one in this republic. Great-Britain has yet ſome partizans, who attribute the inſults done to our flag to the indiſcretion of ſome Engliſh Captains. They think it more prudent to ſubmit to the tyrannic impoſition, or at leaſt to wait till their laſt aſſurances are violated,—before we oppoſe our arms to ſo formidable a power. But the moſt ſenſible of our politicians judge otherwiſe: They inſiſt that neutrality in ſuch circumſtances would deſtroy our importance. That we ought, as independent States, and a commercial people, to riſque ſome preſent advantages, and employ all our ſtrength to humble a power which threatens to deſtroy the exiſtence of every other.

A third memorial has appeared, more preſſing than the other two, addreſſed to the Prince Stadtholder, by the united merchants of all the principal cities of the Republic. They complain bitterly of the anſwer given by the Engliſh Miniſter to their High Mightineſſes. "It is, ſay they, a moſt manifeſt infraction of the treaties ſubſiſting. The commerce of Holland has for its baſis treaties which cannot be ſubject to vague and arbitrary conſtructions. Our complaints are the more juſt, as Great-Britain has, becauſe of its impotence, more regard for the flags of other nations who have not the benefit of ſimilar treaties, but who have made more forcible applications than we have.—Great Prince, ſay they in the concluſion of the memorial, it is from you that we claim to be avenged for ſo glaring a piracy. It is high time to reſtore freedom to our trade; the Americans, the French, and Spain herſelf will ſupport us, the moment we avail ourſelves of their good diſpoſitions. By avenging our cauſe, theſe powers will defend their own, they will compel Great-Britain (who now feels no reſtraint) at length to pay ſome reſpect to the rights of nations, &c."

A perſon who left England not long ago, and came here by the way of Bermuda, informs, that he heard a gentleman of character, and well acquainted with public buſineſs declare, that no more troops were to be ſent to America; that the Britiſh government were heartily tired of the war, as every body knew, who had the leaſt knowledge

of the ſtate of things at Court; and that it was not doubted but public diſpatches would ſoon be ſent to America, upon a plan of accommodation, and with a clear offer of independence to the United States.

Laſt Friday the privateer brig Pallas, belonging to Newbury-Port, returned there from a cruize, during which ſhe has made two prizes, one a veſſel laden with ſalt, the other a ſhip from Liverpool, richly loaded.

Letters from Connecticut, and from good authority, confirm the account that the enemy are moving from Long Iſland to New-York; they alſo mention that two hundred ſquare-rigged tranſports, proviſioned for 65 days, were at the wharves and in the harbour of that city, taking on board troops, baggage, &c.—that ſome noted tories there, who cannot be in want of money, are advertiſing their eſtates for ſale; that ſeveral ſoldiers have been puniſhed by authority for calling particular citizens rebels, an appellation that is no more indulged in that city. We are ſtill on our guard, knowing that a little time muſt more fully explain theſe appearances and movements.

The following articles are taken from a Waterford (Iriſh) paper of February 23d.—viz.

LONDON.

Feb. 16. A guard, both horſe and foot, was placed before the houſe lately occupied by Sir Hugh Palliſer, in Pall Mall, which went off about one, ſoon after which, the mob having firſt broke all the windows of that houſe, proceeded to break open the door, deſtroyed great part of the furniture, and threw the reſt out of the windows. The guard was again ſent for, and ſeveral of the rioters taken in the houſe and committed to priſon.

The windows and doors of Lord George Germaine's houſe in Pall Mall were likewiſe demoliſhed.

Moſt of the windows of the Admiralty were deſtroyed by the mob, who took the gates from the hinges, and thereby got into the court yard. The houſes there occupied by Lord Sandwich and Sir Hugh Palliſer ſuffered moſt.

About three o'clock an attack was made upon Lord North's houſe, in Downing-ſtreet, where the rioters, after breaking the windows, burſt open the ſhutters, and attempted to get into the houſe. In about half an hour a ſmall party of foot guards appeared, which was ſoon followed by a detachment of horſe. Juſtice Adlington attended at Lord North's houſe, and read the riot act. Sixteen of the ringleaders were ſecured, and the reſt ſuffered to eſcape.

NEW-LONDON, May 11.

Laſt Wedneſday night ſome villains ſtole a ſloop, burthen about 40 tons, from a wharff in this town and went off undiſcovered. We learn that ſhe was the next day met by two armed whaleboats near Gardiner's Iſland, who took the veſſel and ſent her into Myſtic-River; but the people got aſhore on Gardiner's Iſland, and eſcaped.

Sunday laſt, the privateer ſloop Eagle, Capt. Edward Conkling, then cruizing off Point-Judith, took ſix ſail of veſſels, chiefly ſmall, except one of them, which was loaded with Weſt-India goods.——The manning ſo many veſſels, reduced the crew on board the privateer to 15, whilſt the number of priſoners on board were 16; who, taking advantage of this circumſtance in their favour, fell upon, and murdered the whole of the ſloop's crew, except two boys; many of them were mangled in a moſt ſavage manner after they had ſurrendered. They then retook one of the veſſels; but it was again taken by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, and ſent into Stonington, where the ſix prizes have arrived. The Eagle was carried into New-Port. Capt. Conkling's death is much regretted by all that knew him. He was a humane and worthy man, and a brave officer.

Laſt Tueſday was ſent into port by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, the letter of marque brig Bellona (one of the noted Goodrich's fleet) mounting 12 guns, but has ports for 18. She was from Bermuda, bound to New-York, laden with Weſt-India goods, and was taken off Sandy Hook.

FISH-KILL, *May* 20.

We have juſt heard, that one of the enemy's ſhips have landed a party of men at Tappan-Landing, where they have burnt a few houſes, and carried off ſome cattle. It is reported further, that another party had gone on a plundering expedition to Hackinſack. Farther particulars we have not been able to learn.

Britiſh deſerters, we learn, are daily coming in to our ſeveral poſts; while we aim, for their encouragement, at uſing them well, let us not exceed, let us be cautious: Many of them, we have already experienced, are villains; and ſome, very probably, are encouraged to come out and mix with us, to ſerve the baſe purpoſes of the enemy. One of thoſe who lately murdered Capt. Hopper was a Britiſh deſerter, who had been uſed well at his houſe. A correſpondent judiciouſly obſerves, "That as many, or all, of the Britiſh who deſert to us are either farmers or mechanics, let them be ſent to perſons of approved political principles and good morals, who will employ them in their reſpective profeſſions, pay them wages, and look well to them; but by no means ſuffer them to roam at large through the country, or go near our camps. If they have been bad, this line of conduct may reform them, and make them uſeful members of ſociety, or keep them from being pernicious. If they are idle, and won't accept of employment, they are to be ſuſpected, and treated as pernicious vagrants."

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

At a numerous Town-Meeting in the State-Houſe Yard Yeſterday Afternoon—General Roberdeau in the Chair, ſeveral judicious and ſpirited Reſolves were entered into for reducing the Prices of Goods and Proviſions, ſupporting the Currency, and reforming Abuſes. Committees were choſen for the Purpoſes of carrying the Reſolves into Execution, who are to report their Proceedings to the next General Town-Meeting. *The Particulars of this Meeting will be inſerted in our next.*

The Committees appointed at the above Meeting are to meet at 9 o'Clock this Morning, at the Coffee-houſe.

We learn from Great-Egg-Harbour, that on Friday laſt a brig of 16 guns, from Jamaica for New-York, with about 160 hogſheads of rum, &c. on board, was drove aſhore near that place, when the crew, to lighten her, threw three or four guns overboard, and ſtarted about 14 hogſheads of rum; but being boarded by people from the ſhore, ſhe was taken proper care of, is ſince got off, and part of her cargo landed.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hoyſteid Hucker, to the Hon. Navy Board, E. Department, dated Bedford, May 11, 1779.

"I have the pleaſure of informing you, that on Friday the 7th inſtant I fell in with, and after an obſtinate engagement took, the brigantine Diligence, of 12 guns and 53 men, a King's veſſel, and fitted by the Admiral. In the engagement I had two men killed and twelve wounded, two of which have ſince died of their wounds, viz. Mr. James Rogers, ſailing-maſter, and Mr. Chelſon, Lieut. of marines. The enemy had eight killed and nineteen wounded, three of which are ſince dead. The engagement happened in ſoundings between Cape Charles and one of the Capes of Delaware, but being chaced by a ſhip, brig and ſloop, ſoon after the engagement, and the wind being weſterly, I was obliged to run eaſtward, and weſterly winds prevailing prevented my getting weſtward.

My ſails and rigging being much damaged, boom badly wounded, rendered the ſloop quite unfit to keep the ſea, I thought it beſt to ſteer for Bedford; and this morning, after making the land, we fell in with and retook a large ſchooner from Charleſtown, with 520 caſks rice, and have anchored her in a ſafe port. The brigantine is a fine veſſel and faſt ſailer; ſhe has on board proviſions for a two months cruize. I ſhall be happy to obey your Honors by the bearer, Mr. Proud, how I am to conduct with the prizes and with the wounded priſoners; the well priſoners I ſhall forward to Howland's Ferry, in order to get them exchanged by the way of Providence. I have given Mr. Proud an account of the condition the ſloop is in, and muſt beg to refer to him for further particulars."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Saturday, May 22, 1779.

"The town is nearly clear of all kind of goods, and many families have moved out; many more daily moving. The militia are getting under arms, and ſeem willing to march in freely, if required. Our laſt advices from below are from Hampton, dated on Tueſday night, after burning Suffolk, and ſome Whig's houſes in its vicinity, the enemy divided their force there, and marched part for South Quay, and part for Smithfield, a little town higher up James river. At the latter place our militia were collecting, tolerably well armed, and to all appearance anxious to meet the barbarians, who were committing the moſt cruel and wanton outrages on their defenceleſs neighbours and countrymen. I wiſh not unjuſtly to brand even an enemy with cruelty and inhumanity, but alas! ſtubborn facts too fully juſtify the charge.—A gentleman from near Suffolk aſſures me, they dragged a gentleman of conſequence, in both public and private life (who is an inhabitant of Nanſemond county, and an old acquaintance of yours, therefore it would be painful for me to particularize him) together with his daughters from their houſe, and carried them on board their ſhipping, and there, while the wretched father was loaded with chains, on board the ſame veſſel, the ſtill more wretched daughters (if more wretched it was poſſible to be) became victims to the luſt of thoſe monſters of Hell. Captain Davis was ſhot down, as he ſat in his room with his family, although he made no reſiſtance. Miſs D——s, a young lady of great merit, who was carried away on board their fleet, has not been heard of ſince. If theſe things don't rouſe America, we ought to be forever ſlaves. Archy Gamble was nigh being taken, but is happily juſt now returned. He ſays the Virginians are marching from every quarter, and revenge is in every mouth.

"Several deſerters came from the enemy, alſo a Frenchman, whom they had taken in the Bay, from whom we learn the foregoing particulars. The old ſcoundrel Goodrich is with them, and as inſolent as ever. Our town will be cleared of ſtores and goods in a day or two, and then if they viſit us, we will give them a warm reception. It is time Whigs ſhould rouſe; we have been too long languid and ſupine."

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, holden at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, on the 17th inſtant, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Court; William M'Koy, Daniel Monaghan and Patrick Drogan, late ſoldiers in the Pennſylvania troops, being indicted for wilful murder, committed on the body of Samuel Seely, in the townſhip of Lower-Smithfield, were found guilty. Theſe criminals will ſuffer death on Saturday the 12th day of June next.

In CONGRESS, *22d May*, 1779.

Reſolved, That all continental officers who are or may be exchanged and not continued in the ſervice be, after ſuch exchange, conſidered as ſupernumerary officers, and entitled to the pay provided by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 24th of November laſt.

NOVEMBER 24th, 1778.

Whereas, from the alteration of the eſtabliſhment and other cauſes, many valuable officers have and may be omitted in the new arrangement, as being ſupernumerary, who from their conduct and ſervices are entitled to the honorable notice of Congreſs, and to a ſuitable proviſion until they can return to civil life with advantage,

Reſolved therefore, That Congreſs gratefully acknowledge the faithful ſervices of ſuch officers, and that all ſupernumerary officers be entitled to one year's pay of their commiſſions reſpectively, to be computed from the times ſuch officers had leave of abſence from the Commander in Chief on this account: And Congreſs do earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral States to which ſuch officers belong, to make ſuch farther proviſion for them as their reſpective circumſtances and merits entitle them to.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT of the State returns his moſt ſincere Thanks to the Gentlemen of the Militia of all Ranks, both Officers and Privates, to Captain MORRIS, and the Gentlemen of the Light-Horſe, for their very reſpectable Appearance on Monday laſt.—Such a Spirit, after a four Years War, muſt ſhew America invincible, and ſtrike all its Enemies, both public and private, with Deſpondency.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Cheſter county, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, 16 from Wilmington, 13 from Newport, and 10 from Newark, containing about 260 acres, about one half whereof is cleared, and the other half good woodland. Said plantation is accommodated with an excellent ſtream of water, ſufficient for mills or any other water-works, which ſtream waters about 30 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered by ſeveral leſſer ſtreams of water. There are on ſaid plantation, a frame houſe, with two rooms on a floor and a chimney in each, a new log barn, and an apple-orchard of above 100 bearing apple-trees. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of the price, conditions of ſale, and other particulars, by applying to Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, or Mr. JAMES BUTLAND, Lace-maker, in Second-ſtreet, below the Bridge, or Mr. JOHN JERVIS, Tavern-keeper, at the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,
MAY 22, 1779.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed to deſtroy the Emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, taken out of Circulation by a Reſolution of Congreſs, have entered upon that Buſineſs, and already burned near Half a Million of Dollars: And the Commiſſioners of Loans, Collectors of the Continental Tax, &c. in the reſpective States, are requeſted to ſend in to this Office the Sums on Hand of thoſe Emiſſions, as ſpeedily as poſſible, agreeable to the Inſtructions they have received from the Board of Treaſury.

F. HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

*** The Printers throughout the States are requeſted to inſert this Advertiſement in their reſpective News-papers.

STYNER AND CIST

HAVE removed their Printing-Office to the Houſe of Mr. Frederick Kuhl, on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet: Where they have for Sale, Engliſh and German School-Books, ſuch as Teſtaments, Pſalters, Spelling Books, New-England and American Primers: likewiſe Writing-Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Slate-Pencils, &c. &c. *N. B.* They give the higheſt Price for clean LINEN RAGS.

May 22, 1779.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſtable at General Mifflin's plantation, near the Falls of Schuylkill, a black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a little hip-ſhot, the hair rubbed off the bone, on the off ſide, about the ſize of a penny, and a ſwitch tail; he is middling lengthy bodied, has a ſwing trot, is about 14 hands and an inch high, and is ſix years old this ſpring. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be convicted, ſhall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe, paid by Captain *RIVERS*, living in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia. †

WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, have ſeverally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to eſtabliſh and confirm "their reſpective eſtates, in ſeveral lands and tenements in "this ſtate, the title deeds for the ſame being much defaced by "accident," and at the ſame time were ordered to give public notice in ſome of the Engliſh and German newſpapers of their ſaid application to the Aſſembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the ſaid order, it is hereby publiſhed, that the lands of the ſaid *Thomas Beans* are ſituate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforeſaid, by him purchaſed of Henry Shiſler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Townſhip Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moſes Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, purchaſed of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, of Daniel Hoogland and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garriſon; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, purchaſed of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the ſaid ſtreet road, oppoſite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road oppoſite to lands of Daniel Longſtreth, and by lands of Joſeph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the ſaid *John Sommers* are ſituate in the ſaid Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilſon, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About ſeven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the ſaid Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Iſaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the ſaid Newtown road, and the ſaid John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the ſaid Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS ſundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, in April laſt, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deſerter from the firſt Jerſey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a ſcarlet coat, with ſilver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half ſilk ſtreaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of ſilk ſtockings. Whoever has loſt the above deſcribed apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenwich, Suſſex county and State aforeſaid, otherwiſe they will be ſold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in April, 1779, a bright bay MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

CAME to the plantation of SARAH KNIGHT, near the twelve mile ſtone, on the old York road, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, the tenth inſtant (May) a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cæcil county, near the Brick Meeting-houſe, a ſervant lad, country born, named William Driſdall, about 18 years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, a flax and tow ſhirt, tow trowſers, an old hat, no ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 11, 1779. JAMES GALLT. ¶

Kiſh acoquilles, Big Valley, Armagh Townſhip, Cumberland County, March 13, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ALEXANDER, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to come and pay off their reſpective debts, on or before the firſt day of July next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into an attorney's hands; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, and they will be paid by JAMES REED, and JOHN FLEMING, Executors. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and all thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors. §

To be ſold by R. AITKEN, *Bookſeller, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,*

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the Engliſh Government. By Lord SOMMERS.

*** An elegant well tuned Harpſichord to be ſold. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖8 w.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia, who are in Arrears, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *SAMUEL SANSOM*, Treaſurer, to prevent a Forfeiture of their Shares, agreeable to the Laws of the Company. *By Order of the Directors.*

Philadelphia, May 11, 1779. 3 W.

FORGE HAMMERS,

Of an excellent Quality,

To be had at the IRON FOUNDERY, Corner of Eighth and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia. §

FOR SALE, either by the Groce or Dozen, at BATCHELOR's Store Cellar, under Mr. JOHN REYNELL's, the Corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets,

EXCELLENT bottled CYDER, much preferable to any low WINES, which he will engage to keep in any Climate; fine bottled BEER, good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of Veſſels may be ſupplied with any Quantity on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

Kent County, Maryland, May 11, 1779.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, upwards of Sixteen Hundred Buſhels of RYE, BARLEY and MALT.

A Miller, who can be well recommended for his knowledge in that buſineſs, ſobriety and induſtry, would be taken into partnerſhip in his griſt-mills, ſituated in the county aforeſaid, one of the moſt healthy and pleaſant parts of this State, convenient both to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, and where the greateſt plenty of the beſt wheat is raiſed yearly.---Thoſe mills are as compleat as any in America, with two pair of burr millſtones, and one pair of country ditto, and plenty of water in the dry ſeaſons.

The Subſcriber is about erecting two new Fulling Mills, and would give the beſt encouragement to a good Cloathier who can come recommended as aforeſaid; he may have part of the profit of ſaid mills for his wages.

For Sale, two pair of good MILLSTONES, one of them Colognes the other Brandywines.

‖4 w. ISAAC PERKINS.

LOST, on Saturday, the 16th inſtant, in the city of Philadelphia, a Loan-Office Certificate, No. 876, for the receipt of Four Hundred and Ninety Dollars, to be exchanged. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Printers hereof, or to Richard Collins, Gardener, in Newtown Townſhip, Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by Richard Collins.

N. B. It can be of no Uſe to any Perſon but the Owner, as Payment is ſtopt at the Loan-Office. ¶

WAS ſtopped and left in my hands on the 19th day of March laſt, Three Silver Teaspoons, marked W.P.M. the perſon from whom they were taken not ſince appearing to prove how he came by them. The owner by applying to the ſubſcriber, on proving property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have them again.

Darby, May 15, 1779. HENRY HAYES.

*** It is probable from ſome circumſtances they belong to a perſon in Lancaſter county. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 5th inſtant, a dark bay or brown draft HORSE, five years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, a large ſtar in his forehead, his mane hangs on each ſide, a ſmall ſpot of white on his near hind foot, ſome white hairs in his tail, had no ſhoes on, and has not been trimmed a conſiderable time. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* reward, but if ſtolen and the thief brought o juſtice *Sixty Dollars* reward.

Darby, May 8, 1779. † John Pearson.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain, Bucks county, on Wedneſday, the 14th of April laſt, a brown HEIFER, ſuppoſed to be about two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL JAMES. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant Folio FAMILY BIBLE, in the Hollandiſh Language, with Explanations, ſtrong bound, with Braſs Claſps Corners, &c. Apply to the PRINTERS.

BOARD and LODGINGS

For three or four Children, of either Sex, may be had in a private Family in the City, where their Conduct and Manners will be properly attended to. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the Lancaſter road, a Pair of SILVER BUCKLES, marked ES, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a certain *James M'Cartey*. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again.

April 17. † ABRAHAM STREEPER.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, pleaſantly ſituated, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, 38 Feet front and 125 Feet deep; ſubject to a Ground-rent of Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, a Year. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON, living on the Premiſes. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 13th day of June 1778, a red-roan HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar on the front, his hind feet white, has two white ſpots on the ſhoulder like a penny, trots and paces. Alſo a red-roan MARE, 15 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder C, and on the near buttock R.B. is well ſet, paces and trots, has a white ſpot on one of her hind hoofs, and ſome ſaddle ſpots. The thief's name is *William Smith*, who lived with one George Aiſter, below *Oley*, whereabout, it is likely, he has ſold the ſaid Creatures. He liſted ſoon after in *Allen-Town* with Serjeant Samuel Widner, but deſerted again; he has with him a companion who ſays that he is his father. Whoever ſecureth ſaid creatures, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Seventy-five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ Christian Rohrbach.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the eighth of April in the night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, a natural trotter, carries low, has a little white on one of her hind feet cloſe above the hoof, and ſome white hairs may be ſeen on her rump, goes a little lame in her near hind leg, ſhe has been uſed to work in the geers, and the reins of the blind haltar has wore the hair off each ſide of her neck, ſhod before. A man was ſeen riding of her along Market-ſtreet bare backed, with a blind halter on her, he had blue clothes, faced with red. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN RIGHTER. ¶

Philadelphia, April 7, 1779.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the door of the ſubſcriber, the corner of Cheſtnut in Fifth-ſtreet, a BAY MARE, with a large blaze in her face, about 14 hands high, near four years old, has three ſaddle marks on her back, and a lump on her hind gambril, ſuppoſed by the kick of a horſe, a natural trotter, and has a long ſwitch tail. Ten Pounds reward will be paid on delivery of the mare, or Twenty Pounds if the thief is ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, by SIMON GORE. ¶

WAS taken up as a STRAY, on the 26th of December, in the year 1777, and advertiſed in Dunlap's Pennſylvania Packet, of March 1778, a BAY HORSE, about ſeven years old, 13½ hands, both trots and paces, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead and his near hind foot white: The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to David Kinkead, in Newark, New-Caſtle county, and Delaware ſtate. If not applied for in 3 weeks from this 21ſt day of April, 1779, he will be ſold for the charges. ¶

Philadelphia, April 20, 1779.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the New-Ferry Houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, on Monday, the 12th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named *Thomas Walling*, he is of a ſmall ſtature, has black hair, and an innocent look; he went off without a hat and barefooted, and took no other clothes than thoſe on him, which was a blue cloth jacket lined with ſtriped linſey, a blue and white ſtriped ſhirt, and a pair of old linen trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice boy, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward. ‡ ANDREW HERTZOG.

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be ſupplied with large or ſmall Quantities. ¶

Roxborough, April 19, 1779.

CAME to the Tavern of Nathan Levering, on the Ridge Road, the following STRAYS, viz. A Brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, ſhod all round, has ſome Saddle Marks on her Back; alſo a Brown HORSE, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, ſhod all round, both Switch Tails, the latter ſuppoſed to be about 7 Years old. Their Owners are deſired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ¶ Nathan Levering.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of Hart's-Vendue-Store, in Southwark, intends to ſell at Vendue, lands, tenements, veſſels, rigging, horſes, carriages, furniture, and all ſorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be ſold at vendue. All ſtrangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a ſtore to expoſe their goods at private ſale in, he will receive and ſell for the beſt account of the owners for a ſmall commiſſion. All thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by their moſt humble ſervant,

T.f. WILLIAM BROWN.

East-Whiteland, Cheſter County, April 22, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, in Auguſt laſt, TWO YEARLING CALVES. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold to pay the charges. ‖ PETER MATHER.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a roan HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands and an half high, his mane and tail of a black colour, a dull ſtar on his forehead, trots ſome, but inclines moſtly to pace, canters very light, and is very ſlow when rode without ſpurs. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for the horſe.

JOHN THOMAS,
April 13, 1779. PETER RINN.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on George Wells, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are deſired to leave their Accounts with Mr. John Brown for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the firſt Day of *July* next, to ſettle and pay all juſt Demands whatever againſt me GEORGE WELLS. ‖6 w.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ROBERT GLASBY, deceaſed, late Steward of the General Hoſpital; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, to HUGH JAMES, Adminiſtrator. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or paſture, with a good log houſe and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Cheſter creek running through the ſame, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all freſh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of ſeveral griſt-mills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Auditors, appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly to ſettle the accounts of this State, finding little attention paid to their late advertiſement in the public Newſpapers, reſpecting that buſineſs, do now inform all thoſe concerned, that unleſs their reſpective accounts (with proper vouchers) are produced for ſettlement at their Office before the firſt day of July next, they will immediately take ſuch meaſures to compel the parties to furniſh them, as the Law directs.

All perſons who may have accounts with the late Board of War and Navy Board of this State, unſettled, are deſired to bring them in to the above-mentioned Office.

JOHN NIXON,
April 15, 1779. JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJANMIN FULLER.

N. B. The Office is open from Nine o'clock to Twelve in the forenoon, and from Three to Six in the afternoon.

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED For HOUSES or LANDS, in or near this City, the following LANDS and PREMISES, ſituated in the County of Cumberland, New-Jerſey,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, near the Market-houſe, in Road's-Town, fronting each other on the main ſtreet, containing about a quarter of an acre in each Lot, on which are erected a well finiſhed two ſtory brick Houſe, with a cellar under the whole, and well paved with brick; a good Frame Houſe, well finiſhed and painted, adjoining the brick houſe, with a Frame Kitchen back of the ſame, and part of a Pump of excellent water near the front door; a good ſtrong Frame Store-houſe, a good Frame Barn, well covered with cedar, and ſtable room for ſix or eight horſes, a Chair-houſe, Smoke-houſe and other out buildings, and garden well paled in with cedar. The whole of the buildings are good, having been built not many years ſince. It is an excellent place for a ſtore or ſhop-keeper, as the ſubſcriber has found by ſeveral years experience, and would ſerve for any tradeſman, inn-keeper, or private gentleman.

Twelve other LOTS of excellent Graſs Land, in ſaid town, fronting the main ſtreet aforeſaid, containing half an acre in each Lot, all under good fence, with a number of good bearing apple and peach trees on ſeveral of ſaid Lots; the whole is pleaſantly ſituated in as good a part as any in ſaid town for building thereon.

Nine Acres of Graſs Land, adjoining on the back of the laſt mentioned Lots, and under good fence.

Five Acres of good Wood Land, about half a mile from ſaid town, joining a main road leading from the town of Greenwich to Salem, and a ſtream of water on one end of ſaid Land.

A Plantation, containing 125 Acres of good Land, ſituate about half a mile from Road's-Town aforeſaid, 80 Acres or upwards of which is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is good woodland: The whole is well wetered, having ſprings of water in different fields, and a ſtream of water, being the line on one ſide of ſaid Plantation, which is thought ſufficient for an oil or fulling mill, and is in a fine part of the country for ſuch buſineſs. There is on ſaid Plantation a good brick houſe, with a large cellar under the ſame, a large frame kitchen, a good well of water near the door, a large frame barn, and other out buildings, about one hundred bearing apple trees, of good fruit, a young peach orchard, of about the ſame number of trees, as alſo cherry and other fruit trees on the premiſes.

Five Acres of Salt Marſh, lying in the townſhip of Greenwich, and is between 3 and 4 miles from the ſaid Plantation.

Seventy-four Acres of Cedar Swamp, lying on the weſt ſide of Morris-River, which would be profitable at this time, either for making rails or boards, it being within 80 rods of a landing, where veſſels of burden paſs and repaſs to and from this city, and is joining to cedar ſwamp of Joſhua Brick, Eſq; and others.

All the abovementioned Premiſes (except the Cedar Swamp and Marſh) are in a fine healthy part of the country, that abounds in wheat, corn, flax, &c. and are about five miles from Bridge-town, where the county courts are held, and about four miles from the town of Greenwich, where there is navigation for ſloops, and is very near to ſundry good griſt mills, and very handy to places of public worſhip, ſuch as the Friends, Preſbyterians, Firſt Day and Seventh Day Baptiſts.

They will be ſold together or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer, and may be viewed, by applying to Mr. ELIJAH BOWEN, or Mr. ELIJAH TOMBLESON, on and near the premiſes.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Union-ſtreet, three doors below Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where the deeds and draughts of each and all the premiſes may be viewed, and an indiſputable title given, by DAVID BOWEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, near Neſhaminy bridge, on York road, in the night of the firſt inſtant, a Bay Stone Colt, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar, and one white foot behind, neither ſhod nor docked, but the hair is cut off on the under ſide, trots and canters, he is but low in fleſh. Whoever brings ſaid Colt to the owner, living as above, ſhall receive the ſaid reward, from me John De Courcy.

N. B. Said De Courcy loſt a valuable young DOG, of a red colour, one year old, large for his age, about the latter end of February. *Six Dollars* will be paid to the perſon who brings him back. *April* 6, 1779. ‖2 *W.*

April 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in the town of Glouceſter, in the month of November 1777, a BLACK MARE COLT, with a ſtar in the forehead and one hind foot white, three years old this ſpring. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, in ſix weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

STOLEN or went adrift from the ſubſcriber's Ferry at Glouceſter, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, an old Clinch-work WHERRY, pitch bottom, ſtern ſheets painted red and green, her upper ſtreak green, the ſecond red. Whoever will deliver ſaid Wherry at Glouceſter, ſhall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, from WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

WHEREAS *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, of *Cheſter* County, purchaſed a Tract of Land of the Subſcriber, in *Cumru* Townſhip and County of *Berks*, for Eight Hundred Pounds, of which they agreed to pay me Six Hundred Pounds in Part, on the firſt Day of *March* laſt, and the Remainder in two annual Payments: And whereas there was an Article or Memorandum of an Agreement, between the ſaid *Dougherty*, *Kenedy*, and the Subſcriber, lodged in the Hands of a certain Mr. ----- *Harvey*, at *Reading*, dated about the Middle of *January* laſt, by both Parties, reſpecting the ſame, which they, the ſaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy* clandeſtinely got out of the Poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid Mr. *Harvey*, about the eleventh of *March* laſt; ſince that Time they make no Appearance or Performance in the Premiſes. This is therefore to require them, the aforeſaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, to appear in Six Days from the Publication hereof and pay the ſaid firſt Payment, with legal Intereſt thereon ſince due, or on the contrary I deſign to ſell the ſame Land, &c. at public Sale, in order to recover my Damages, ſuſtained by their Non-performance.

April 28, 1779. ‖10. HENRY STRUNK.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, in the night of the 22d of April, 1779, A SILVER WATCH, with a China face, ſteel chain, braſs key and ſeal, with glaſs in the end of the ſeal, the maker's name *C. Claton*, No. 15177. Any perſon apprehending the thief and watch, ſo that the owner may have it again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the watch only, paid by JOHN FELL. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Stewart, late of Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 14th of June next, that they may be adjuſted by John Lewis, and Robert Wallace, Executors. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market.